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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

[IST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P. M.				
14th Nov	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10619		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
6th Dec	EGYPT	7912		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6398
1909				
Tue Jan	ARABIA	7903	MONGOLIA	10000
9th "	SALSETTE	6000		
16th "	MARMORA	10500	INDIA	7911
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000		
30th "	PERSIA	7961	VICTORIA	6522
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000		
13th "	ARCADIA	6402		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
" 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10619		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7961		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9956
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7566		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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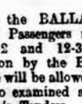

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail from
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	14th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,586	F. Radesich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,586	F. Radesich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,586	F. Radesich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,586	F. Radesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail from
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	R. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	5,805	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radoviteh	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	6,500	R. Reburer	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raleich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,805	A. Bartole	28th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
about				
LINGA	2171	Mon 16th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
DWARKA	1,696	Thur. 19th Nov.	9 a.m.	Ostch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 13th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ostch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuwait.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

11th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	4,838	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Bar tge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	4,365	Golomet	15th Apr, "
NERA	4,838	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec, 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Manchini	18th Dec. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Maganzini	16th Jan. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
* ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pefone	17th Dec. 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	..	R. Smith	... 5th Nov	17th Nov.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	... 14th Dec	28th Dec. 1909.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	... 26th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
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York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR REITHERON, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

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CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

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CAPITAL CALLED UP..... „ 50,00,000

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart
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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 22,00,000

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AGENT.

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All Wine Merchants.

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MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
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THIRD YEAR OF UNBROKEN SUCCESS OF

British Dunlops

1908.

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Mr. W. Watson on a HUTTON car fitted with
Dunlops - - First.
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Mr. J. Marshall on a 3½ h.p. single-cylinder TRIUMPH fitted with
Dunlops - - First.

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Mr. H. Reed on a 5 h.p. twin-cylinder DOT fitted with
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THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses. Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means: thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impotency, nightly harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy it—sleeplessness, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whereso ever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/6 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no person should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., England.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced fares will also be issued for horses from Bombay to any Station, distant over 50 miles, on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of the JAPANESE GYMKHANA, on the ground, near the Kennedy Sea Face, for Messrs. Tata Sons & Co. Plans can be seen and Schedule of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Architect between the hours 11 and 5 o'clock on payment of Rupees 5.

Tenders to be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 14, Medows Street, Fort, by 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1908.

A deposit of Rupees 500 must accompany each Tender which will be forfeited in the event of a contractor refusing to sign an agreement to carry out the works.

Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ARTHUR C. PAYNE, M. S. H.,
Architect,

14, Medows St. 10th November, 1908.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th to Thursday, the 19th November, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th November, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KHURSEDJI NASURWANJI WADIA has contracted for the absolute sale to our client free from incumbrances of all and singular the land and hereditaments situate at Ferguson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and more particularly in the Schedule hereunder written described.

Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land and hereditaments or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to us the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, at our office at Esplanade Road, Fort, at the expiration of which time the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, if any, and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Forasland or ground situate, lying and being on the South side of Ferguson Road in the Registration Sub-district and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 998 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 16,17,18, Collector's New No. 12791, and New 3 Survey No. 3137, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Kashinath Dewji Dhuru & Co., on or towards the West by a "Gowan," on or towards the North by the land of Dadoba Ramchan and on or towards the South partly by the land of Galle Saheb and partly by the land of Vishoba Harichandji,—Dated the 9th day of November, 1908.

MADHAVJI, KAMDAR, CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hammam Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1908, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1908 and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th November, 1908, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 27th October, 1908.

FOR SALE.

THREE STEWART THORNYCROFT STEAM WAGONS. Practically new. SOLD, because there is no work for them. Price Rs. 20,000 each. Open to offer.

DESCRIPTION.

Carrying capacity, 5 Tons.
Dimensions 21'—0" × 6"—6" × 9'—8" overall.
Wheels, Cast Steel.
Body, open rail Sides and tail board with fixed wood roof canopy extended past funnel.
Further particulars on application.

Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Rewah.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Is detailed and described in a booklet which we send absolutely free.

This discovery supersedes all others as a specific in the restoration of vital force.

It is a perfectly harmless vegetable extract endorsed by eminent practitioners.

It will not injure the kidneys or other organs.

It gives the most wonderful results.

The booklet is sent in plain sealed envelope.

Address:—

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

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BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TOM E. LIDDIARD'S
BIJOU TROUBADOURS

A BIGGER AND BETTER SHOW THAN EVER.

30 CLEVER STAR JUVENILES 30

TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAME,
SATURDAY NIGHT
THE NEW BURLESQUE.
"BABES IN THE WOOD."

Owing to the extensive preparation for the above burlesques there will be
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 4, 2, and 1.
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OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

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2ND GRAND AND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

We are introducing the latest novelties of films.

COMIC, DRAMATIC AND MOST REALISTIC SUBJECTS.

Exhibited on our giant screen with the steadiest, and clearest projection ever shown in India,

Don't miss this opportunity as these films will not be repeated.

SATURDAY, the 14th NOVEMBER,
EVERY THING NEW AGAIN.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

THREE PERFOMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
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When we will exhibit for the first time some wonderful films—the latest novelties just received, amongst which are

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FLASH JAMES.
DRAMATIC AND REALISTIC.

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Showing the latest novelties of
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
TOWN HALL
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25TH 9-30 P.M.
MADAME
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TUESDAY, DEC. 1ST.
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G. I. P. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL.

ANNUAL SOIREE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 12TH,
AT 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, CONCERT, AND DANCE IN ILLUMINATED GARDEN.
FULL MILITARY BAND.

A. E. L. HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

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Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	„	90,402
Annual Income	„	1,405,950
Assets	„	9,820,366

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCHS & Co., Ld., Jewellers Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malab Hill, Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 5 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Consultants expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding Stationery etc.

FOR SALE:—English built, smart, Ralli Cart by Henry Mills and Co., painted dark green, with dark blue upholstering rubber tyres, practically new; cost Rs. 500; will accept Rs. 300 or reasonable offer. Urgent Sale desired as owner is going to England. Apply to McAlpin and Huggett's, Waterloo Mansions, Fort.

FOR SALE.—ROVER BICYCLE, in good condition. Price Rs. 125. Lamp, Bell, etc., complete. Apply Box No. 525, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply, just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bomby.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Stations in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations as the Indian Lines. Price, Visit's Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 Inclusive Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 5, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 8. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thou and; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—Opposite Graham Company, Parsi Bazar Street, large airy FIRST FLOOR ROOMS, marble flooring, suitable for Offices. Apply SEERVAI, THORNS COMPANY, 15, Horuby Road.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A., Hindon Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 5, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a DOCTOR, L. M. and S., for a Steamer, sailing shortly. Apply to B and P. S. N. Coy., 1 Ash Lane, Fort.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 15 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Memon Wada Road, near Chunam Kiln or Old Nagpada (Telly Gully), without the Fort.

High Court Suit No. 672 of 1908.

Jusub Allana and another.....Plaintiffs,
Vs.
Ahmed Allana and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, and in pursuance of the order made herein bearing date the 24th day of September, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of fasandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or Old Nagpada, containing by admeasurement 236 6-9 square yards or thereabouts in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 423-428 1—5 and 430-432, and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Memonwada Road or Old Nagpada, on or towards the north by Ghanchee Lane, on or towards the south partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Adam Sullaman, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Syed Toosa Ally bin Gulam Mootooza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their office, in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. W. F. Jardine, consisting of watch, brooch pins, chain with ring, locket, table cutlery, a choice collection of plateware, barometer, photo requisites, cameras, time pieces, telescopes, woollen and cotton wearing apparels, leather and canvas bags, trunks, table linen, boots and shoes, bed clothing, game animal skins, bison hides and heads, books, maps, lanterns, candlesticks, crockery, glassware, table, glass provisions, caps, hats, aluminium and copper pots, kitchen sundries, enamelled and tin ware, magaphones, tiffin baskets, camp tents with poles, matting, chicks, curtains, carpets, a useful assortment of camp furnitures suitable for district officers, horns, game skulls and other lot of useful sundries.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

AUCTION SALE of very rare and choice palms, etc., a Rare opportunity for lovers of palms.

On WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, at 7-30 a. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Walkeshwer Road, opposite the Government Band Quarters near the Police Chowkey.

A collection of rare and very valuable palms, etc., such as Stevensonia-Grandeflora, Frechardia-Grandis, Prechardia Pacifica, Hyporbia, Latania, Areca, etc., also Alocacias, Draecnas Marantas, Crotons, Ferns, etc., the property of Ruttonsey Liladhar, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

P. S.—In the above collection of palms, most of them have been awarded first class prizes in the Bombay Exhibitions of Plants.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
The property of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell—
1 C. spring canoe landau with rubber-tyred wheels and brake.
1 pair of bay waler horses and harness.
1 mail-phaeton.
1 cabriolette.
1 grey strong waler horse, goes both in single in double harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (near the Dariai Mehel), the whole of the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as mirror door almyrahs, fancy cabinets, black marble top pier tables, sofas and chairs, one small iron safe, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 5, Case No. 34. Mulnckwadi (Girgaum).
Building Street No. 13-15, Case No. 74, Khetwadi 7th Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 7 cases Mercerised Bordered Loongees.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Ambalal Lalloobhai:

3 cases	mercerised bordered loongees,	ex s.s.	"Castalia"
3 cases	do.	do.	ex s.s. Clan "Urquhart"
1 case	do.	do.	ex s.s. "Walton Hall."

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

TURKISH BATHS.—Specific for Rheumatism, Gout, Corpulency, Insomnia, Influenza, Kidney Troubles, General Debility, and all skin diseases.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
12B, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m., the following:

1 case 150 pieces white muls, 40 by 22 yds.
8 cases each 150 pieces muls, 45 by 50 and 42 by 22 yards,
20 bales khaki drill.
On account of the concerned—
18 cases Beanne, qts, and Pts.
10 cases Burgundy and eatables.
5 cases sets of glassware.
20 English plated trays.
A consignment of fire and burglar proof English safes fitted with Chubb's lock and 3-8 boiler plate doors and bands, sizes 28 ins, 30 ins., 32 ins., 34 ins., and 36 ins.
A small lot of silk woven shawls, scarves, and silk and cotton blouse pieces.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY,
at Nagdevi Street, out of Fort.

Under instructions from the first and second mortgagees of the immoveable property described hereunder, Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Davidas Vandravandas, Damodardass Vandravandas and Dhirajlal Vandravandas the said immoveable property at the premises in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the first mortgagee by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of July, 1907, and made between the said Davidas Vandravandas, Damodar Vandravandas and Dhirajlal Vandravandas, of the one part, and the said first mortgagee of the other part, and to the second mortgagee by the identure of mortgage, dated 10th day of July, 1907, and made between the said Davidas Vandravandas, Damodar Vandravandas and Dhirajlal Vandravandas of the one part, and the second mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fasandary land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 355, Street 25 (1), and bounded on or towards the east by a compound of the said house with a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the north by the property of the late Vandravandas Purshotamdas, and on or towards the south by the house formerly belonging to Chatoobai, widow of the late Narandas Madhavjee but now of jivibai Kuberdas, daughter of Bapu Sicklikar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Attorney, Mr. Thakordas A. Gandhy, 11, Bel Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF A HINDOOSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

Known as the Tarakkee Press,
In the High Court of Bombay,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 365 of 1908,
Abdool Behman Jitaker.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Aminabibi, widow, and others.....Defendants

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the consent decretal order made on the 3rd August, 1908, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 19th day of November, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises at Bapoo Khote Street, out of Fort; the whole of the plant, machinery, tools-implements and furniture and the good,-will of the Tarakkee press.

The press is Hindoostani lithographic and the machinery furniture and the good-will be sold in one lot as a going concern.

The press will be open for view three days previous to sale; and before that may be viewed by appointment.

Full particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, attorneys to the receiver or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street East, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY
14, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.
FOR
Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen
Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists,
Oilmanstores, Wine
Merchants, Etc.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummam Street. BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realizes interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

|

EMPIRE THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER : HUGH J. WARD.

Under the distinguished patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HUGH J. WARD'S
LONDON COMEDY CO.

Including MISS GRACE PALOTTA.

"The best Company we have seen in Bombay."—"Times of India."

A REIGN OF LAUGHTER — TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 SHARP — A REIGN OF LAUGHTER

A CARNIVAL OF MIRTH — A CARNIVAL OF MIRTH

A FEAST OF FUN — A FEAST OF FUN

The screamingly funny farcical comedy,

THE NEW CLOWN.

TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY,

R. C. Carton's brilliantly clever and scintillating satire on English social life

"MR. HOPKINSON."

SATURDAY AND MONDAY,

Great production of London's latest and greatest laughing success

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

A CARD :—Mr. Hugh Ward presents his compliments to every man, woman and child in Bombay who loves to laugh. The LONDON COMEDY Co. was organized on first class London principles with the object of giving the Eastern people the brightest form of entertainment produced in the best possible manner. The Press are unanimous in declaring that Mr. Ward has succeeded and it now behoves the theatre-going public to show their appreciation of his venture and thus to proclaim the fact that the EAST WANTS NOTHING BUT THE BEST AND IS WILLING TO PAY FOR IT.

NOTE THE PRICES :—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 5; Dress Circle (Front rows), Rs. 5; Dress Circle (remaining rows), Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Re 1.

Box plan at Soundy and Co's

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 1,302 tons, Captain H. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Chapman, Mr. Waas, Mr. and Mrs. Ralfe, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, 2 natives and 210 decks.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, 3,288 tons, Captain W. Elliot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport via Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and 1 horse and 17 hounds.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, 1,684 tons, Captain A. Marrett, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Telena, 3,124 tons, Captain G. A. Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kustendji, with a cargo of bulk oil.

THE steamer Anchenarden, 2,349 tons, Captain W Galloway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with ballast.

THE steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain T. P. Babb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cherabon (Java) with a cargo of sugar and timber and 1 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,994 tons, Captain A. Haig, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Leverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464 tons, Captain R. Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer Devanha, 4785, tons, Captain T. H. Hide, will sail to-day for Shanghai, via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. N. E. Bath, Mr. W. K. Batty, Mr. R. H. Dixon, Mr. Nariman Cowasji, Capt Angelo, Mr. A. Pardy, Mr. J. Stanley, and Mr. H. Jennings. For Sydney—Maj A. W. Andrew. For Adelaide.—Miss A. H. Lumsley. For Melbourne —Mr. and Mrs. G. Mackenzie, Rev. Cannon M. Goldsmith. For Singapore.—Mr. J. Rehman. For Hongkong.—Maj and Mrs Jacques 9 men of 105 Mahrattas. For Shanghai—Mr. N. Dorabji.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence... ...Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 10.

Alcana.....2311 Morgan.....W & A G &Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Africa.....1802 .....Morrison M M & Co
Anchesarden ...2349.....Galloway M M & Co
Sanadar .....2936 Dabbin ... .T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Badrie .....1013 Baldwin...Jeddah...16-11 GJeewajee
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Clematis .....1329 Davies ...James Mackinnon & Co
Crusader.....2759 Melburn .....R A Willis
Chitra .....1917 .....Kascivera .....M M & Co
Clan Graham ...3288 ..... Elliot F Muir & Co
Dwarka.....759 Cuthbah ...Persian Gulf ..M M &Co
Frankley .....2618 Yell .....T M & Co
Hydra.....860 Siqueland .....F Campbell & Co
Haidari.....1563 De Lorme Jeddah.....10-11 R & P S
Inchborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4901 Gihlit .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lotusmeri .....2491 Wilson .....Cory Bros Co
Landaura ..... 2157 Abbott .....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Nasbudda.....1960 Bishop ...Persian Gulf...M M &Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Overdale.....2240 White .....T Morrison & Co
Rinaldo.....2791 Pickering .....F M & Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward.....The Bombay Co
Shah Nujum...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Sealda.....3438 Brown .....M M & Co
Strathfillan.....2816 Hilton.....W & A G & Co
Singapore ...2735 Taylor .....E Nixon & Co
Sofala.....3436..... .....Babb M M & Co
Telena.....3124.....Thomas.....W & A G & Co
Urlana .....3384 Brooks .....N F.....M M & Co
Uganda.....3496 Kilpatrick.....M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2389 Cato .....The Bombay Co
Zambesi..... 2415 Baker .....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kalibia	3149	Walker	K'chi	17-11	T Morrisen
B Braunfels	3558	Zittlosen	K'chi	16-11	W & A G &Co
C & R Devanha	4785	Hide	S'ghai	11-11	P & O Co
D & E Chupra	3914	Henderson	A'werp	23-11	
G Islami	1605	Newby	Jeddah		N F B & P S N Co
H Toona	146	Shepherd	Jeddah	8-11	Shah S N Co
K Rinaldo	2792	Bickering	Hull	13-11	F M & Co
M Delta	4776	Snow	Shanghai	24-11	P & O Co
N Saraswat	443	Ismail	Reparring		14-11 R A W
O Governeur	2120	Barmister	Z'bar	13-11	A Strandes
P Birkhall	2739	Jones	M'borough	11-11	S Smidt & Co
					M M & Co
Q Alavi	3321	Hill	Jeddah	14-11	B & P S N Co and A M Jeewanjee

Offside A.

Mashtasi.....1110 .....Persian Gulf .....B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia...3994 Haig...L'pool...11-11 W & A G & Co
3 D Balduino . 2334 Maganzini ...Genoa 15-11 Florio and R S N Co
4 Ischia ...2784 Balsito...S'ghai...17-11 G D Grossie
5 Florida...2029 Harry... M'borough 7-11 J M & Co
6 Anatolia...2481 Laidlay...M'Goa....14-11 K N & Co
8 Bohemia ..2307 Dabcevich...Trieste...16-11 A L S N Co
9 Clan Ross.....1654 .....Madras 12-11 T M & Co
10&11Cy of L'don 5693 Whish...K'chi 14-11 K N& Co
12 Macedonia....5215 Bennet .....21-11 .....P & O Co
15 Nurani .....2870 Clingan...Calcutta...13-11 ...T Morrison & Co
16 Reichstag .... 1396 Jacobson... ...Z'bar 23-11 A S

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Clan Ross s.....	Marrott	M'tius, Oct 28
10	Telena s	Thomas	K'tendji, Oct 18
	Africa s	Morrison	Busreh, Oct 28
	Anchenarden s...	Galloway.....	Karachi, Nov 7
	Clan Graham s ...	Elliott	Newport, Sept 26
	Sofala s	Babb	Cherabon, Oct 13
	Totomi Maru s ...	Smith	Kobe, Oct 4

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Elysia Haig for Liverpool &c.
" Devanha Hide for Shanghai &c.

The steamer Uganda for Calcutta &c., began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, left Suez on the evening of the 7th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Port Said on the evening of the 9th instant.

The P and O S N Co steamer Britannia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 8th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Namur, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—95 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 36 bales wool, R Dossa and Co ; 1 bale cotton, K Pavri and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—27 bales hides and skins, P E Boyce and Sons ; 2,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 201 cwts nigerseed, J Lukhmidas.

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—4 bales carpts, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 990 cwts mowraseed J Facheri.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—20 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—5 cases twist, F F Campbell and Co ; 550 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 765 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 50 bales hemp, T Pursnotum and Co ; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy ; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, A Vrijlal ; 218 bales cotton and 1,170 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 600 cwts ajmaseed and 9 pots geranium oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR MALTA.

D Balduino s—51 bales twist, A M Mehta.

FOR ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—54 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 300 bales cotton-waste W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 240 cwts olibanum, G Sachadnia.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—101 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—27 cwts ivory, K N Meani and Co ; 131 cwts genda horns, M HE Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—75 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BICKFORD—November 3, at Quetta, wife of Captain W. W. Bickford, 106th Hazara Pioneers, of a son.

SULLIVAN-KERR—October 23, at Khandwa, C.P., the wife of W. J. Sullivan-Kerr, G. I. P. Rly., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COLBOURNE—MILLS—October 31, at All Saints' Church, Mahdupore, Punjab, by the Rev. W. E. C. Henry, Chaplain, Lahore Cantonments, Rupert Lionel Colbourne, Punjab Irrigation, to Kate, younger daughter of Wm. Mills, J. P., of Northampton, England.

ADDISON—CONES—November 4, at the Church of St. James, Delhi, by the Rev. A. P. G. Maunsell, Chaplain, James Addison, Indian Civil Service, to Vera Mary, second daughter of J. A. Cones, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, United Provinces.

H. T. BINKS,
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AND
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water 1-7m., 6-53a. Low water, 7-0m., 6-41a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

New Mofussil Company, 27, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.

Empire Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m. ; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m. ; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m. ; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m. ; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, November 12.—Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Company, 7 Dalal Street, 3 p. m. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, at 6 p. m. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 44m., Sun sets, 6h. 2m.. High water, 4-48m., 7-30a. Low water, 7-42m., 7-19a.

Friday, November 13.—Arrival of the Bishop-Designate of Bombay by the mail steamer. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandman's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 2-30m., 2-8a. Low water, 8-27m., 7-55a.

Saturday, November 14.—Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 3-13m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-21m., 9-34a.

Sunday, November 15.—22nd Sunday after Trinity Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High-water, 3-59m., 3-39a. Low water, 19-49m., 6-32a.

Monday, November 16.—Bombay Municipal Corporation. Sun rises, 6h. 4.7m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m High water, 4-54m., 5-9m. Low water, 0-18m. 0-39a.

Tuesday, November 17.—Enthronisation of the New Bishop, Cathedral, 6-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets 6h. 1m. High water, 6-14m., 7-12a. Low water, 1-15 a.m.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Ry. Vols will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Unter Die Soldaten ...Fahrbach
Overture .....Masaniello.....Auber
Serenade .....Birthday .....Eisoldt
Selection .....Faust.....Gounod
Valse .....Andalusische Lubestraum.....Freedmann
Selection.....The Girls of Gottenberg .....Ivan Caryll
Galop .....The Coach Horn .....G P Horns

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, and Quilimane, per extra s.s. "Governeur" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Friday the 13th instant.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Satara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 14th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m. on the 15th idem.

MAHARFACADY CLUB.—Rev. A. Hegglin, S. J. delivered a very interesting lecture in the Club Rooms on Saturday, 7th instant, when the Rev. H. Pereira presided. In opening, the lecturer remarked that amongst the remains of ancient places so numerous in the country round Bombay, the ruins of the Fort and City of Bassein have for several reasons a special interest for Bombay Catholics. The district of Bassein came into the hands of the Portuguese by a treaty made with the Prince of Guzerat in 1534. Soon after, they built a fort and city of the same name and made it the capital of all their possessions from Chaul to Damaun. Its history is rich in events, but the lecturer limited himself to the story of its last days. Baji Rao I, the second Peshwa, was bent upon war against the Portuguese and seized Thana on the 6th of April 1737. The war was carried on with varying results for two years. But in January 1739 Chimnaji Appa, the Peshwa's brother, opened the campaign with overwhelming forces. By the middle of February the Mahrattas were complete masters of Salsette and Dharavi, and had reduced all the forts to the north of Bassein, and their ships occupied both the river to the east and south of Bassein and the sea on the west. Before entering upon the final siege, the lecturer gave some interesting details on the nature of the fortifications, on the strength of the garrison, and the civil population, and on the resources of the besiegers. The siege began in all earnest on the 17th of February : it was the first regular siege made by the Mahrattas, and they carried it on in spite of great losses with admirable pluck and perseverance, and the garrison on its part displayed, under the leadership of Captain De Souza Pereira, a spirit of heroism worthy of the best times of Portuguese chivalry. At the beginning of May the Mahratta trenches reached the walls : mines were prepared and fired with fatal effect : the besiegers rushed with the greatest fury through the breaches caused in the bastions of Remedios and San Sebastian, and though driven back again and again with fearful slaughter, at last gained a lodging. The position of the garrison now became hopeless. There was no prospect of succour from any quarter. Goa itself had by that time capitulated to the invading Mahrattas : Karanja, the last Portuguese possession in the harbour of Bombay, had been taken by Manaji Angrya. The ammunition was exhausted : one half of the garrison had fallen in the many desperate fights, and the other half was worn out by the hardships of a three months' siege and reduced to a state of starvation. There remained no other alternative for brave Captain Pereira but to surrender. The Deed of Capitulation signed on the 16th of May is a lasting monument of the deep impression which the garrison had made upon its valiant foes, and at the same time reflects the highest credit upon the noble character of Chimnaji Appa, the General of the Mahrattas. With the fall of Bassein the hour had struck for its decay. The Mahrattas left the buildings within the fort, and soon also the walls to the ravages of time and weather, and at present only melancholy ruins remain as the silent witnesses to the bygone greatness of the former "Queen of the North." A vote of thanks to the Lecturer and Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FIANCEE'S SHOCKING SUICIDE.

YESTERDAY, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at Girgaon Back Road, touching the death of a Parsee girl, Banubai Jijibhoy Shroff, aged 18. The deceased was engaged to be married to a young Parsee, but the youth died about five weeks ago. Banubai after staying for about a month with the parents of her fiance, returned to live with her parents on the 5th instant. She was then very sad, and despondent, cried much, would take no food and said she would destroy herself. Last evening deceased's brother returned home, when he found the door of the room fastened from the inside. He knocked at the door, but received no reply. He then went on to the roof of the adjoining house and entered his room through a window when he saw the deceased lying on the floor on her back. She was found burnt all over the body and was dead. An empty bottle of kerosine oil was found lying on one side of her body and a box of matches on the other. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 11th November.

491 DRILLS.

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next the 14th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B L C Gun Drill.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
Recruits, Plain clothes.

492 E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning. It is requested that as many as possible will attend.

493 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A Proficiency Class will be formed shortly candidate should send in their names to the Adjutant.

495 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 15th inst. Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.
Arms will be available for issue daily from the Head-Quarter Office.

496 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E. E. Company :—
Sapper L. A. McClumpha.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition held on the 8th instant.

	Yards 300		Yards 200	
Hainsworth	1st	Spoon	Vinn	1st Spoon
Clyne	2nd	"	Nixon	2nd "
Maber	3rd	"	Roblon	3rd "
Patridge	4th	"	Clyne	4th "

A. W. BARKER, Hon. Sec.
B. V. A. Rifle Association.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 11th November.

534.—Detail for the week ending 14th instant.

To-day, Wednesday, 11th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

Thursday, 12th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "F", "K", and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Officers and N.-C. Officers.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 13th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays, Blotters, Butter Dishes, Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Flower Pots, Hat Pin Stands, Inkstands
Letter Cases, Money Boxes, Pin Cushions, Smokers Sets, Shaving Mirrors, Teapots, Trays, Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.
Call to-day
AT
36, MEADOW STREET.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 10.

The storm to the west of Slipper Island yesterday, has moved northwards and is now off the Arakan Coast.

Rain continues to fall in almost the whole of Burma, and the chief amounts are—Monywa and Lashio, three inches ; Bhamo, one and a half ; Myitkyina, two. Elsewhere skies are clear and in the Peninsula and Central parts of the country, the air is drier than usual, but in the greater part of the North-West of India, humidity is in excess ; temperature is normal.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma.

HEAVY RAIN IN RANGOON

Rice Crops Ruined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 10.

Since Saturday last, heavy showers of rain have been falling here with the result that public entertainments such as Circuses, Bioscopes and Cinematographs have been saturated at night, and puplic patronage has been adversely affected.

The Burma rice merchants regard the present abnormal state of the weather as very unfavourable to the crops, which are expected to be ruined.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab, but elsewhere skiss remain clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan, but normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal. Winds are south-earterly at Multan and westerly at Delhi; the other stations have calms.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Day temperature is normal at Agra, but has risen and is in excess over the rest of the division ; night temperature is everywhere normal. Winds are north-north-westerly at Mainpuri and south-easterly at Agra, the other stations report calms.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue clear. Humidity has become normal in Rajputana and in Upper Sind but in spite of a decrease it is still above normal at Karachi. Temperature is normal except at Karachi where the defect in the maximum and the excess in the minimum are maintained. Winds are west-north-westerly at Karachi; the other stations report calms.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud persists in Cutch and Kathiawar, but elsewhere skies remain clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in West Central India, but is damper than usual over the rest of the division, Temperature is normal. Winds are generally north-north-westerly or northerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues in excess, but the minimum has risen and is now generally normal. Winds are south-easterly to south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderadad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature has risen slightly and is now in excess at some stations while the minimum continues lower than usual at Belgaum and in Hyderabad, but is normal elsewhere, Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Bombay Deccan ; in Hyderadad calms prevail.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the appearance of light to moderate cloud in the south-west and the extreme north of the Punjab and the moderate fall of pressure in Upper Sind and the adjacent districts of the Punjab. But weather has been fine there as well as over the rest of the reporting area and is likely to remain so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 10th November was 30·020 inches. The heights of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above dit zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," Nov. 5.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. P. Tollinton, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th instant.

Mr. T. W. Payne, Registrar, Legislative Department, is granted an extension of seven days' privilege leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Fulton Rampini is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 8th November.

The services of Major W. D. Sutherland, M.D., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on special duty at the Medical College, Calcutta.

Captain H. M. Mackenzie, M.B., I.S.M., is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be professor of pathology at the Lahore Medical College.

Mr. E. H. Thirkell-White is confirmed in his appointment as 6th assistant superintendent in the Andamans Commission, with effect from the 10th October.

The services of Colonel L. Herbert, C.V.O., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 16th October.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. C. McLeod to be Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary, Mr. F. J. Wood to be Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant D. R. G. Oliver, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Durbar Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 15th October.

Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner Ajmer, with effect from the 9th October.

Maj D. H. Cameron, 39th Central India Horse, on return from leave, resumed charge of his duties as Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, on the 25th October.

Captain R. O'B. Taylor, 19th Lancers, on relief by Major D. H. Cameron, resumed charge of his duties as Adjutant of the Corps, on the 25th October.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. J. Brereton, Accountant General, Burma, is granded privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 27th October, and the following appointments are made with effect from the same date, and until further orders :—

Mr. W. Alder, Deputy Accountant General, Burma, to officiate as Accountant General, Burma.

Mr. H. Whitford is promoted to the senior garde of Chief Superintendent with effect from the 1st October.

Mr. W. I. Bryning is promoted to the senior garde of Cheif Superintendents, with effect from the 20th October, vice Mr. H. C. King, retired.

Consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Whitford from the 19th September and of Mr. Bryning on special duty with the Government of Bengal the following acting and sub pro tem promotions are made:—Mr. F. L. Carvalho to officiate as Cheif Superintendent, senior garde, with effect from the 19th September and to be sub. pro tem from the 20th October Mr. E. R. Woods to officiate as Cheif Superintendent, senior garde, from the 20th October till the return of Mr. Whitford on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 9th October.

Mr. A. C. Anthony is posted as Assistant Accountant General Bombay, with effect from the 20th October.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE.)

Captain L F, G. S. Wylde, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, from or after 1st December.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General A. A. Pearson, C.B. Indian Army, inspector-General of Volunteers, to be a Divisional Commander, vice Lieutenant-General A. G. F. Browne, C. B., D.S.O., vacated. Dated 30th October.

The services of Major W. G. Hedgson, I.A., Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

The services of Captain R. Scott, I.A., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

To be Brevet Colonel.—5th November Lieutenant Colonel Edward Leigh Holleway, Commandant, 64th Pioneers. Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—14th October Thomas Webster, Commandant, 48th Pioneers. Captain to be Major.—1st November John Halket Crawford, 32nd Lancers.

Clare Reginald Patton to be lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 3rd October.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Captain Vincent Cluge French. Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles. Captain Robert Arden Dalrymple Sewell. Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter Master James Ebenezer Lee.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Holloway, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Station Superintendent, Lahore, with effect from the 10th October.

Mr. G. Richards, Superintendent of Works, Burma Railways extension Surveys, is, on the termination of his present employment, appointed Superintendent of Works, Zalabin-Chittagong Railway Survey.

Mr. J. A. F. Young, Executive Engineer, Burma Railway Extension Surveys, is transferred to the Zadabin-Chittagong Railway Survey.

Mr. D. M. Cookson, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Zadabin-Chittagong Railway Survey.

Mr. T. W. E. S. Wernch, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class 11 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will hold temporary rank in class 11, grade 4 of that establishment, with effect from the 29th July and until further orders.

Mr T J McMahon, Senior Signal and Interlocking Inspector, North Western Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Interlocking Engineer.

The services of Mr. R. B Addis and Captain F. R. H. Eustace, R. E., Executive Engineers, are lent to the Southern Punjab Railway Company, Ld. for employment on the Kasur-Lodhran Railway.

Mr. R. R Giles, Engineer-in-Chief, Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

JUDGE BACON, at Whitechapel, made an award of £150 under the Workmen's Compensation Act to the husband and children of a woman who had been employed as a cleaner at an L.C.C. School, and died as the result of running a hairpin into her head while she was at work. The husband had been out of work for a long time, and the woman was the mainstay of the family.

BABY IN AGONY FOR SIX MONTHS

Torturing Eczema Covered Head, Face, Neck, and Arms—Parents were in Despair, Fearing His Death or Lifelong Suffering—Condition was Pitiful—Baffled Treatment.

CURED IN THREE DAYS BY CUTICURA OINTMENT

"My little son's eczema started when he was seven weeks old, his head, face, shoulders, neck, and arms suddenly becoming red and rough, just the way one's hands turn if one dabbles in water a great deal. A doctor said it was eczema, and did his best for six months, without avail. The child's condition went from bad to worse, the affected parts becoming one solid sore. He was a pitiable sight, crying nearly all the time and quite exhausting himself in his efforts to allay his torturing skin by rubbing and scratching. We were almost despairing, thinking it meant either death or lifelong suffering, but Cuticura Ointment was at last applied, and within a few hours Mrs. Cooper said she noticed a change for the better. After three days' treatment it was quite apparent that a complete cure had been effected. In a week his skin was perfectly clear. Really, I should never have believed it if I had not seen it myself. This was two years ago and my child has never had the slightest return of any skin irritation, and is now the perfect picture of health. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for what this wonderful Cuticura has done for us. I am only too pleased to show the child to any one who calls to verify this marvellous cure. William Cooper, 246, Murchison Rd., Leyton, London, N. E., July 4, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children and Adults, consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris,

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

NINETEENTH CENTURY JOURNALISM IN INDIA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL" :—Although the last two decades of the eighteenth century witnessed the commencement of Anglo-Indian journalism in Bengal and the other two Presidencies, longevity was not a feature of the earlier papers whose editors and proprietors (chiefly owing to the mordancy of their pointed opinions were regarded by the East Indian Company's officials as literary interlopers and fitting objects for deportation or imprisonment, We believe that the only survival of that distant epoch is one of our Bombay contemporaries, whose annals date back to the period when Mr. William Hornby was Governor of the Island and the few Settlements subordinate to it. Despite all endeavours to suppress it as a menace "to public tranquillity," it had to be recognised before the end of the century that the new from of registering opinions could not be exercised. Hence we find Lord Wellesley, who was then Governor-General and a frequent target for editorial polemics, framing a meciless code for the proper subjection of his presumptuous critics. He was in Madras, directing the final expedition against Tippu, when this decision was taken, and in sending instructions upon the subject to his "locum tenens" in Bengal he added that any disobediences of his Press laws was to be followed the confiscation of printing materials and the transportation of the offenders.

These episodes in the story of the early days of Anglo-Indian journalism, and a number of other equally interesting particulars, are reproduced for the perusual of the present generation in the graphic recital of the history of our newspaper Press which is now appearing in the "Calcutta Review." The author, Mr. S. C. Sanial, has evidently collected an immense mass of material for the illustration of his subject and seems to have had access to records unknown to or overlooked by previous writers, as some of the information he imparts has been delved from official archives not hitherto explored. Some 35 years ago the late Mr. W. Digby published a volume dealing with the foundation and progress of journalism in the East, and a still earlier contributor was Mr. J. H. Stocqueler, whose work, however, was chiefly confined to personal reminiscences of the Bombay and Calcutta Press, with which he had been connected for many years. But Mr. Sanial's history already exceeds the tomes of his predecessors, although the instalment in the October number of the "Review" only concludes the Bengal section of his narrative. This, which was commenced in the July issue of last year, extends to some 330 pages of the periodical, and we have still to receive the sections describing the journalism of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab. And this portion of the work will be confined to English newspapers, as the story of the origin and growth of the vernacular Press (which will be peculiarly interesting at the present juncture) is to form a series of seperate chapters. It is apparent from these particulars that when Mr. Sanial has concluded his task we shall be in possession of an encyclopedia of Indian journalism which will be an extremely useful addition to a class of literature that has not attracted many historians, although it is full of remarkable incidents and situations deserving commemoration in conjunction with the chronicles of our Empire in the East.

Commencing with that infamous journal, the Bengal "Gazette," used by Francis as a medium for traducing Hastings and his wife, the six articles which have appeared carry the story of English journalism in Calcutta down to ten years ago, when Lord Elgin's Government found it desirable to amend the Penal Code by the addition of certain clauses for the punishment of sedition. By consulting those contributions, we are able trace the gradual expansion of the local Press from the half a dozen newspapers of Lord Wellesley's day, whose editors trembled at the menaces of the very little Governor-General, to our own times, when public opinion in Bengal is voiced by scores of well-written journals and such competent authorities as Sir Alfred Lyall and Lord Curzon have declared that many of them are conducted with considerable ability and that Government have been indebted to them for numerous useful suggestions. Our remarks are, of course, applicable only to those papers which have maintained the high standards of integrity and loyalty adopted from their Anglo-Indian prototypes, and not to the section which is disgracing the traditions of the profession by a debauch in seditious and malevolent writing. Down to the mid-thirties of last century the Bengal papers were all carefully censored and muzzled by restrictions, which were enhanced or relaxed, according to the temperaments of successive Governors-General, with the acquiescence of the Board of Control in London. But Lord William Bentinck was the first to recognise that the time had arrived for a withdrawal of these limitations upon public opinion and had his term of office lasted a short time longer it is probable that the historic emancipation would have been credited to him and not to his temporary successor, who with the powerful support of Macaulay, gave the Press its Charter of liberty, in defiance of the wishes of his masters in Leadenhall Street. As we have pointed out in previous articles upon this subject, although the Legal Member of the Government in the thirties gave his full support to the manumission of the Press, he provided a Section in his Indian Penal Code for the punishment of lapses into seditious or treasonable writing which, had it been retained, would probably have delivered us from much of the trouble that has arisen since the early seventies, and which Lord Lytton sought to combat by his Act. We owe the omission of Macaulay's punitive Section to Lord Canning's misplaced anxiety to protect the rights of the adolescent Press of half a century ago; the consequences of that deletion manifested themselves within a few years of the imposition of the Code and are a portion of our present heritage.

Mr. Sanial's contributions of the "Calcutta Review" give full details of all the important incidents that have transpired in connection with the English Press in Bengal for the last 120 years, supported by despatches, speeches in Council, written protests from oppressed journalists, particulars of suppressions and deportations, and a host of other occurences which enhance the personal and historic value of his narrative. And we may add that it is very well-written, is free from any suspicion of partiality and, so far as it has been possible, to test it by a comparison with contemporary authorities, is scrupulously accurate. When the period arrives for its publication in book form it may be possible to curtail its dimensions by summarising some of the less important speeches, despatches and correspondence which now appear in it, otherwise, if the present rate of expansion is maintained, it will run into several volumes before the story is completed. The January number of the "Review" will contain the commencement of Bombay's experiences in journalism, the chronicles of the Madras Presidency being reached at a later date. They should be decidely interesting if the writer is able to give them with as much detail as he has expended upon Bengal, as the earliest English newspaper in the East made its appearance in the Madras and the working of the Madras censorship, which was more vigorous in its exactions than in Bom rules of the other Governments, was productive of some curious situations which are worth recapitulating by way of contrast with the privileges of the Press of the present day.

AS IT WAS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—India, we are assured by a number of vakils, school teachers, and "advanced and educated" persons generally is changing, has changed. The Indians they declare, are filled with the spirit of revolution, and the desire for liberty is the warmest desire of their hearts. They add that the English may hope to please or control the Indians only in so far as they show sympathy for the these aspirations, assist in the fruition of these longings for liberty. These good folk, claim not only credence for themselves, but recognition as spokesmen for the hundreds of millions who inhabit the Empire. If they are to be believed the Indian of to-day is utterly unlike the Indian of a few short years ago.

A brief examination of this claim in the light of present-day newspaper reports and of historical documents will not be without interest, and even instruction. We may leave on one side the very articulate products of the educational code, the professor, the pleader, and their fellows. We know that they utter words and think thoughts utterly foreign to their ancestors. Unfortunately, however, these words and thoughts are but phonographic repetitions of the phrases and ideas of foreign writers and speakers whose works have gone to embellish the text books crammed so assiduously in school and college. There is no more originality about the matter, and indeed no more real meaning, than there was in the delightful mimicry of humanity by the late lamented Sally. The passionate pilgrimage after Liberty, in capital letters, has occurred because certain words formed part of school tasks, and because under the law all India is become a delightful debating club. It is doubtful if even with these emancipated and wordy gentle folk the change has gone deeper than the surface of the skin.

When we examine the little peculiarities and the graver efforts of the ungentle folk who make up ninety-nine per cent. of the hundreds of millions of the Indian population, we come upon the true conservatism of the land. As the fathers were three hundred, one hundred, fifty, twenty years ago so are the sons to-day. There is much that the fathers did or suffered that the sons may not do or endure. This, however, is because of the British peace that holds the land fairly secure. The remarks in the vernacular Press, the reports in all the newspapers, prove that "pace" the leader writer, and the speaker on the platform the average Indian of to-day would resemble his ancestors in thought, deed and word as certainly as does the Italian peasant.

This needs but little proof when reports of human sacrifice to placate the earth gods, or the powers presiding over the human fates are still a commonplace of Indian journalism; when serious vernacular journals declare that in the suppression of "satti" and the raising of the age of consent for infant brides the British have broken their vow of religious neutrality; when organised dacoity with difficulty kept down by the civil power, is blinked, if not sympathised in, by important and presumably law-loving sections of the public.

It is little over sixty years since a very wealthy rajah, whose estates are not two hundred miles from Calcutta penned a characteristic reply to a letter he received from the head of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department. In it he expressed astonishment at being called to account for affording shelter to thugs and dacoits, "since they had always followed their calling and no former Kings or Princes or authority had forbidden the practice." These men, he continued, naively did what they did but to support themselves and their families. They might have been brothers of the long robe. He clinched his arguments by saying that they were all religious men, who never did any act except after prayer and the consulting of omens, and who always offered sacrifice to the gods and gave alms. "Owing to these circumstances," he concludes, "your friend looking on their transgressions as trifling did not cause his police to interfere." His rajahship occasionally received from the dacoits "articles which he regarded as curiosities from distant provinces, giving them a trifle in return." Remarks made on several recent breaches of the law, on riot, murder and looting, prove that the Indian conservation instinct has reserved intact the rajah's curious mentality, and that it is inherited by a vast majority of his countrymen and successors in life.

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL.

THE "STATESMAN".—In bringing before the Calcutta Corporation at their last meeting his scheme for building a new Town Hall in Hogg Street, Mr. Phelps, one of the Municipal Commissioners, delivered himself of a speech from which it would almost appear that his advocacy of such a building is prompted largely by an unaccumulatable animosity towards the newspapers. At present he assured the meeting, a few editors guide public opinion and it is desirable that a convenient hall should be provided where "the natural leaders of the people," including, of course, Mr. Phelps himself, "can air their views and guide public opinion in a dignified manner." The prospect is pleasing, but we hope that we shall be acquitted of any unworthy jealousy of the new forum if we venture to suggest that the project is premature. That a new Town Hall conveniently situated, and built with some regard for acoustics, would be a public boon can scarcely be doubted. The present building is not well adapted for public speaking, it is not central, and it is reported to be unsafe. A really suitable Town Hall would, as Mr. Phelps truly observes, serve as a centre of public and civic interest. This interest is now very deficient. It is astonishing how few public meetings are held in Calcutta, and how poor is the attendance at the few which are convened. Even in Madras the Municipal Commissioners hold meetings to address their constituents, but never in Calcutta. To some extent this phenomenon may be referable to the lack of a convenient hall. But we must demur to the contention that the question is urgent or that Hogg Street is a suitable site. We understand that Mr. Phelps recently collected a quantity of more or less useful information regarding the Town Halls of England, and examined many of them personally. Did he ever find a Town Hall hidden away in a back street? Assuredly not; and this fact is of itself sufficient to dispose of the claims of Hogg Street, where any architectural pretensions the new building might possess would be effectually lost. If we are to have a new Town Hall, it must be so built and so placed as to be worthy of the second city in the Empire. Such a structure will cost a large sum—much more than the hypothetical compensation which the Corporation may receive from the Government for the surrender of the old Town Hall. No one acquainted with the condition of Corporation finance will pretend that we are now in a position to spend thirty lakhs of rupees upon what is after all, largely a luxury. It must be remembered, moreover, that the Improvement Trust will some day begin its operations, and that it is impossible to predict how far these may open up new and eligible sites or how they may affect the general character of the city.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dep't, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The "Indian Spectator":—Lord Morley has carried his point, and a unique opportunity to bring the Sovereign of the British Empire face to face with the people of this distant land, metaphorically, has not been thrown away, as was once feared. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Crown's assumption of the Government of India, hurried and imperfect as it was, the usual proof of Royal grace by release of prisoners, and above all, the King-Emperor's Message, have done more to give proper tone to the sentiments of the people towards the British Government than a hundred prosecutions would have done. The Message is addressed to what Lord Morley once called the "better mind of India," rather than to the emotional side of man. Even if one did not know much of the Indian Secretary, we believe one could easily perceive that the document was in the main drafted by a statesman in whom conscience and the intellect assume the lead, and the emotions follow. It is a business-like document, illuminated by the moral and the intellectual sense, and not by rhetoric which first pleases and then disappoints. Those who expected to see in it an improvement upon the Proclamation of fifty years ago might have felt disappointed by the first reading, in consequence of its cool, deliberate and chiselled phraseology, but second reading must have unfolded in it beauty of design, generosity of sentiment, and chasteness of spirit, which make it a fitting pronouncement in the year 1908, when the Sovereign does not enter upon new duties but takes stock of the achievements of the past and lays down the lines of future progress.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Proclamation of 1858, hailed as India's Magna Gharta, was the royalpledge from the late Queen Empress for the future administration, on the lines of justice and equality, of three hundred millions of inhabitants of her wide and extensive realms. The Proclamation of King Edward, instinct with generous solicitude and gracious sympathy for his subjects, forms a fitting supplement to the memorable charter which his great mother handed down to Indian posterity as a valuable heirloom. The document is identical in spirit and essence to the original charter, and in the depth of its feelings it is an exact replica except perchance in the beauty and vigour of its language. The Queen's Proclamation was more thrilling and pathetic, picturesque in tone and diction, inspiring and poetic in its sentiment, and animating in the hopes it engendered. It was really a Royal message, whereas the present proclamation reads like a common-place Secretariat document. The one was essentially prospective; and justly so, for it ushered in a new era of direct assumption of the administration of India by the Crown. The tragic and harrowing circumstances which preceded it and rendered compulsory the change in the form of government, the fact that India was liberated from the throes of military anarchy and bloodshed, and the entity of British rule preserved by the good-will and fidelity of its loyal ryots, influenced the thought of those who had a hand in the composition of the first charter. The King's Proclamation is, on the other hand, mainly retrospective, and is modestly suggestive of the fulfilment of the pledges and vows extended to India under the Crown. It confirms those pledges and guarantees that her national progress will always constitute the first care of his ministers and State servants in India. Removed fifty years apart from the date when the direct supremacy of the Crown was established, it sets the first milestone on the highway of time, and the distance traversed is so brief—a mere half century—that the work done within such a limited span of time is a marvellous achievement unparalleled in history, the like of which no ruling nation has ever accomplished, not even as a result of the efforts of a complete national life-time.

The "Parsi":—The great item of interest this week has, of course, been the King's Message on the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown. Whether the message is all that could be hoped for is a matter on which there are various opinions, but that it was of the tenor that might have been anticipated is obvious enough. In these matters King Edward does not emulate his nephew the German Emperor, but allows his ministers to perform the acts for which they must ultimately assume the responsibility, so that it should follow on the lines of Lord Morley's official utterances was only what was to be expected.

To sum up the greater part of the message is composed of a retrospect of the past fifty years expressing ample satisfaction with its results, but to which we could have wished some more special reference had been made to the services to the State of its Indian officers. The anarchists had their paragraph, but if the Indian servants of the Crown had theirs, the obliteration of the distinctions of race was more complete than ever we have seen it before. There was not, of course, to be expected in the midst of an era of peaceful development, anything novel and unexpected such as there was at the close of civil war; but the fact that beyond the rasing of the pay of the Indian soldiery and the remission of sentences on prisoners no pronouncement was made regarding the progress of reform beyond the somewhat oft-repeated news that Lord Morley's reforms had not yet materialised, has undoubtedly led to some disappointment among large circles who were sanguine of something substantial—a modern boon of which the stories of kings distributing their weight in gold is only the ancient allegory. As for the expressions of personal regard and affection for the people of India, we may be quite sure that these gracious sentiments are his Majesty's own.

The "Gujirate":—The King Emperor's Message, which was expected with so much solicitude, has been delivered at Jodhpur by H. E. the Viceroy with all the pomp and circumstance befitting such a royal function. We welcome the assurances conveyed by it with feelings of gratefulness, and look forward anxiously for the scheme of political reforms adumbrated by it. We are naturally led to compare this proclamation with its great prototype of 1858, and if we are led to say that in many respects it falls far short of that renowned Charter of our liberties, we feel we should be justified in saying so, because of the several elements inherent in the very state of circumstances obtaining when it was conveyed. Fifty years ago H. M. the Queen was practically writing on a clean slate. It is not so now. At present, the proclamation has to be necessarily confined to taking a review of half a century's work. We miss here, therefore, that touching tone of graceful magnanimity, which found so large a place in its predecessor. It is not surprising that the present message savours a little of egotism, and although one element in the state of our country is common to both the times—India was just then emerging from the throes of mutiny and anarchy, just as in some parts of it, it is at present struggling with a body of anarchists—the manner in which this phase of her internal state is handled in both the messages is so different. As to the attitude of the Emperor towards India, it is superfluous to say that H. M. has continued unabated that interest which Queen Victoria evinced all throughout her glorious reign, and towards the conclusion of the message, the King Emperor most aptly says, "By me, ever since my visit in 1875, the interests of India, its Princes and peoples, have been watched with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken." The opinion of the Prince of Wales that Government must infuse a little more sympathy into the administration of India, has also found an echo in the proclamation where H. R. H.'s "warm attachment" to our land is alluded to.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—The Proclamation of the 1st November 1858 is considered as the "Magna Charta" of the people of India. The King's Message now confirms and ratifies the Proclamation of her Majesty Queen Victoria. It will be but England's ratified word of honour to India to be fulfilled under all vicissitudes of change and fortune, unalterable by any human decree. It is in this faith that India, even educated and advanced India, of to-day, will take still the Proclamation of 1858 and the gracious message which the King has sent to mark its fifty years' anniversary. The rise of the Mighty British Empire of India during the last half a century is remarkable, and it will be acknowleged by every impartial reader of history. We agree with and approve the generalities of the Message and grant the claims put forth in His Majesty's name. The review of the past fifty years given therein is fair to a degree, and one cannot possibly have to find much fault with the sentiments underlying the same. We should have much liked to see that the measures which "will mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of affairs," of which the message speaks, were declared on the day His Majesty the King has sent us his message. That would have added to the appropriateness of the communication to a great degree.

The "Praja Bandhu":—It is one long manifesto—a vigorous vindication of the British Rule in India during the last half century. It is perhaps intended as much for the world at large, as for the people of India. Its manifest purpose is to declare to all whom it may concern that the British administration has been on the whole eminently successful, and beneficial to the subject people. The consolidation of the British power during this long period is dwelt upon with just pride. The people of India, of all classes and creeds will, we are sure, join in loyally responding to the generous expressions of goodwill that form the concluding part of this remarkable communication. The whole message is careful and studied in language, and no mere effusion of formal conventionalities. It is a political and diplomatic document in which every expression has been minutely scanned and weighed, and every ideal deliberately examined before it was finally adopted. Perhaps it has gone through many hands and received a revision from the foremost statesmen of the Empire. It is not our purpose to mar the joy of the occasion by indulging in captious criticism of its substance and contents. But the most loyal supporters of the British Rule, among whom we count our humble self, cannot help wishing that the tone of the document as a whole had been a little less glorificatory of the undoubted achievements of the past, and more marked with modesty. We Orientals dislike nothing so much as boasting, even though the ground for it may be good beyond cavil. We wish too that the shortcomings which form the shadowy background of the picture had not been so studiously minimized.

The "Indu Prakash":—That time is a prime factor in the grace with which even overdue concessions to the subjects can easily be clothed by rulers, is a principle which Lord Morley and the India Office do not yet seem to have realized, judging from the announcement that we must yet wait for five weeks for a declaration of the incubating Reform proposals. The delay has made keener the disappointment that so many of us felt at the fact that the Royal Message on the Proclamation day was full only of promises. Oh that some positive acts had accompanied them in the prompt, the imposing and the right royal manner of an Elizabeth or an Akbar! It is an irony of fate that out of the promises given the first to be realized should be those of clemency to prisoners convicted of heinous crimes. Political prisoners, though unquestionably having a much lesser moral taint and none of the dishonour of the pure selfishness which characterizes ordinary criminals, come in for the least share of Royal clemency. They are not to receive even special treatment, says Lord Morley. Another promise made in the message is the improvment in the remuneration of our sepoys. Proud as all India is of their bravery, she cannot forget that they are a fraction of the population and represent principally the physical and the material might of "Pax Britannica." What have the people at large, whose loyalty is truly acknowledged, got, would be the question asked by the masses, and unenviable must be the position of the loyalist who endeavours to answer the pertinent query. The cultivators—i.e. the overwhelming bulk of the population have no message for them—no promise of fixity of tenure and immunity from arbitrary enhancement of assessment, nor have the poor either a remission of taxation or a promise of measures calculated to alleviate their lot by active industrial requirement.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—It is no exageration to observe that the King's message has excited neither joy nor enthusiasm among the people. There is nothing surprising in this circumstance, having regard to the fact that the message had long been discounted. After popular experience of the text of the one flashed here on the occasion of his Majesty's Coronation there was a kind of presentiment that the fresh messsage would be of the same conventional character. And as far as boons or privileges was concerned these were of course not to be looked for at all. The opinion thus formed has turned out correct, and naturally so. King Edward is a constitutional monarch. As such he can only exercise certain well defined prerogatives and privileges. It is not in his power to institute reforms in the Administration. These, by the constitution, must necessarily be left to his responsible advisers. At the best he can only foreshadow them in a vague manner. That being so, the message could not excite any enthusiasm or joy. Only a State document of the lofty and edifying character of the gracious Proclamation of the Good Queen Victoria could stir the hearts of the people giving expression to unbounded joy and enthusiasm. That Proclamation, however, was in every way historical. It ushered in an epoch in the annals of India. As such that royal document needed all the literary care and grace which were bestowed on it. It was to be a Message of supernal grace. It was to breathe the most liberal and generous sentiments. It was to be a veritable Magna Charta of rights and privileges which the people were to enjoy in consequence of the direct assumption of the sovereignty of this great and ancient country, so rich in historical traditions and historical events from times immemorial.

FRESH BENGAL OUTRAGE.

The "Indu Prakash":—That all India will receive with mixed feelings of horror, indignation and despair the sensational news of the fresh attempt on the life of the Andrew Fraser, does not require special mention. And so far as the individual is concerned Sir Andrew Fraser has to be credited by every impartial on-looker with showing a wonderful restraint and forbearance under the most trying and provoking circumstances. And yet, the crazy Bengal anarchist youth has sought him again and again for dastardly murder !!! That every such attempt only creates a greater revulsion amongst the people for the methods of violence is clear. But may we not ask if the time is not come for the leading people of Bengal of all shades of opinion to combine to save their youths from falling into the snares of the champions of the cult of the bomb? We yet hope that the number of the victims of the cult is small. But however small, there should be an active effort to reclaim it.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed.":—The despicable, diabolical attempt to assassinate. Sir Andrew Fraser has aroused the wrath and indignation of all well-meaning people. Of course, it would be too much to say that there will not be men who will not applaud this act of bravado, who will not point to it as the legitimate offspring of a policy of callous indifference to the political aspirations of a great subject nation. Still with all that, it may be justly assumed that the expressions of horror, which have emanated from the various organs of public opinion, have been a faithful echo of the sentiments of many millions of His Majesty the King's Indian subjects. Such crimes are abhorrent to their very nature. To them violence against the person of the King's viceregent is violence against God himself. To these the attempt on the life of the retiring Satrap will come as a rude shock; and we should not be surprised if now, in consequence of this disgraceful outrage on the fair fame of loyal and law-abiding India, there comes from over the whole land not only a sanction but a mandate to Government for the adoption of more stringent measures than it has till now thought of taking for the suppression of this sort of crime.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 31st October, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The week has been rainless. Rain is badly wanted for late rice in the eastern and the submontane districts; it is also required in the hills and in a few districts for spring sowings. Standing crops have suffered in a few places from drought but are generally in good condition. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings for spring crops continue. Agricultural operations are still being retarded by the prevalence of malarial fever. Prices are practically stationary. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Fodder and water supplies are sufficient.

PUNJAB.

No rain fell during the week but it is needed in Amballa, parts of Sialkot and in Rawalpindi. Autumn crops are being harvested. The condition and expected yield of standing autumn crops are generally good to average. The outturn of cotton is below the average in Lyallpur and that of great millet poor in Shahpur. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops continue. Sowings are timely and promise to be extensive. Gram has been slightly damaged by insects in parts of Rohtak. Malarial fever is effecting agricultural operations. Prices are high and are generally unchanged except in Rohtak where there is a slight downward tendency. Cattle are in good condition. Green grass is generally plentiful.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. The condition of autumn crops is good both on irrigated and unirrigated tracts and the outturn is expected to be average. Spring sowings continue and harvesting of autumn crops has commenced. Malarial fever prevails in the districts of Peshawar and Bannu. Cholers has broken out in the Bannu tahsil and in a village in the Peshawar tahsil. Fodder, pasturage and water are sufficient. Irrigation is satisfactory. The condition of cattle is good except in some villages in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district. Prices:—wheat 9 3-8 to 12 3-4; gram 10 to 13 3-8 maize 14 to 19-1-4; and bajria 14 3-16 to 15 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Autumn crops are being harvested and spring sowings are in progress. Prospects of spring crops are favourable. Cattle disease is reported in parts of Marwar, Mewar, and the Merwara district, but the condition of cattle is generally satisfactory and fodder is ample. Prices have risen by 1 to 2 seers in Tonk and Kishangarh; elsewhere they are either steady or show a tendency to fall.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was no rain during the week. It is needed in Bundelkhand and parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar. The untimely cessation of the rains has greatly restricted spring sowings in Gwalior. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Gwalior, Indore, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar, Spring sowings continue elsewhere. "Juar" has been damaged slightly in parts of Indore and other crops in parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are fair to good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in parts of Malwa and are high but steady elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather is warm and occaionally cloudy. The nights and mornings are cool. No rain fell during the week, except at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nimar which received 21, 11 and 7 cents. respectively. Harvesting has commenced in Saugor, and Narsinghpur. Standing crops are generally in good condition but a shower of rain would materially improve the condition of autumn as well as spring crops. Sowings of autumn crops are approaching completion but rain is required for this purpose in Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Drug and Raipur. Germination of the spring crops sown is good, except in Harand in the Nimar district where the seedlings are withering. Fodder and water are sufficient. The condition of cattle and the labouring classes is good. Prices:—the price of wheat rose in Bhandara, Balaghat, Akola and Buldana and of gram in Chanda, Bhandara, Raipur and Buldana from half to one and half seers per rupee. Gram in Hoshangabad and juar in Saugor and Nimar fell by half seer. Juar rose in Buldana by one seer. Rice is selling cheaper in Mandla, Bhandara and Balaghat by half to one and one-third seers, and dearer in Saugor, Betul, Drug and Yeotmal by half to one and one-fourth seers. Elsewhere prices are steady or fluctuate slightly.

FEUDATORY STATES.

The weather is clear and cool. Harvesting of autum crops continues and threshing has commenced. The condition of standing crops is good but a shower is needed for spring sowings and to ripen late sown crops. Spring sowings are in progress but some land will remain unsown in Khairagarh for want of moisture. Insects have caused some damage in places in Bastar. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—wheat in Sarangarh, gram in Chhuikhadan and 'kodon' in Raj-Nandgaon became cheaper and rice in Bastar and gram in Sirguja became dearer, by one seer. Rice is selling cheaper from one to two seers in Kawardha, Raj-Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sarangarh and Sakti and from five to six seers in Sirguja and Korea.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The number of weavers on relief was 12,144.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of person on relief was 25,918, a decrease of 4,449.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR

Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainly*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. *S.S. Somali, Osiris, Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.	

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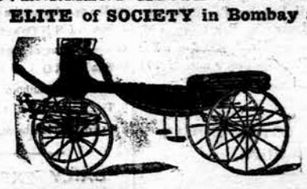

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Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE CONDUCT OF AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

YESTERDAY, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman heard a suit in which Haji Ahmed Abdula Behazad, an Arab pearl-merchant, claimed from Mahomed Isa Khalifa and his brother and sisters Rs. 2,901, being balance of accounts, which was admitted by their deceased father, and for which he had written a specific letter of acknowledgement to the plaintiff, dated 21st June 1903. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the sons of the deceased. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, appeared for the other defendants, who included the two daughters of the deceased, who, through their mother, claimed from the estate Rs. 1,47,000.

The question was as to who was entitled to the conduct of the suit in the matter of the administration proceedings of Esaa Khalifa, a wealthy Arab pearl-merchant, who was said to have died on the 29th June, 1908, without a will, leaving three sons as his heirs, and two daughters, whose legitimacy was questioned. Mr. R. D. Setna was the receiver of the property worth about five lakhs of rupees.

Counsel addressed arguments to the Court as to what was the best procedure to adopt, now that the administration suit was put first on the file and the creditors' suits filed afterwards. Mr. Jinnah's contention was, that this short-cause, No. 640 of 1908, should be consolidated with the administration suit No. 517 of 1908. Counsel urged that his clients, the sons, being vitally interested in seeing that the property was not wasted, instead of being bled in separate creditors' suits which were really speaking solicitors' suits, should not be bled into several sets of costs.

Mr. Mirza supported the consolidation proposed by Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Desai objected to the course. Why should the creditors, he said, suffer all the while this long litigation on the question of legitimacy was fought out between the heirs for months, or perhaps for years, and lose interest on their claims? The tendency to a prolonged litigation might be gathered from one instance his learned friend Mr. Mirza had cited to the Court. Inspection of documents was asked, but not given. Mr. Justice Masleod ordered the inspection, but an appeal was filed against the order, and it was pending. Counsel offered to take the usual administration decree against the estate of the deceased.

His Lordship remarked, that if the estate would not be bled by one party in costs, it would be by another; and if one party would bleed, the other would have to bleed too. He saw no objection, however, to Mr. Desai proving his claim.

Mr. Desai called the plaintiff, who produced the letter of acknowledgement. Plaintiff was cross-examined by Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, who at this stage held Mr. Jinnah's brief, and by Mr. Mirza.

Mr. Justice Beaman, after recapitulating the facts, said that the composing of the dispute between the heirs of the deceased, about the legitimacy of the daughters and so forth by means of the administration suit, was in progress for months, and there was an interlocutory order pending in appeal. There was no serious dispute about the validity of the claim in this suit; if there was any, it was removed by evidence. The only question now remaining for his Lordship to decide was the question of procedure He had listened to the arguments of counsel, and to the authorities cited by them at short notice. In consideration of those authorities, the proper course to adopt would be, what he should now describe. When there were two or more administration suits the procedure in English Law was, that the carriage of the proceedings was entrusted to the first plaintiff. But there was a difficulty in the present suit: on one side there were the heirs, on the other were the creditors. So Justice Kekewich's ruling about the claims being satisfied decree stayed and administration suit being allowed to proceed, could hardly apply. Here the administration suit was pending. All considerations of expediency supported the contingency, very ably advanced by Mr. Jinnah, to reduce the expenses and protect the estate. The carriage of suits of this kind, the Court should place into the hands of that party who was most interested in the estate, and that party would be the heirs and beneficiaries, and not the creditors. An ordinary administration decree was passed for the plaintiff. The carriage of the proceedings in the administration suit to be in the hands of Mr. Jinnah's clients, with leave to apply at any time, should he have reason to believe that the defendants were not conducting these proceedings with due regard to his interests; in other words, if he had a legitimate grievance. This was a fair order to make, and was in consonance with the avowed principles of administration proceedings.

All costs of this suit to come out of the estate.

CLAIMS AND CROSS CLAIMS TO ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

IN the Bombay High Court yesterday, on the Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Anandrao Bhai against Sitabai and another. The judgment was a very lengthy one and occupied over two hours in delivery.

His Lordship, in giving a history of the case, said that Ganpat Manekji had only one son named Bhai with whom he was joint in food, estate, and worship, and who lived with him in the family house. Bhai turned out to be a drunkard. He filed a petition in insolvency, but his father Ganpat settled with his creditors, and Bhai withdrew his schedule. Ganpat in August 1889 paid off Bhai's share in the ancestral property and obtained a release from him. Bhai had two sons, Dinkar and Anandrao, by his wife Mathurabai; and the latter was the plaintiff in this suit. Ganpat died in 1896, leaving him surviving his widow Bhaghirathibai, his son Bhai, from whom he had obtained a release, and his two grandsons, Dinkar and Anandrao. Dinkar died in in 1904, and Anandrao was the sole member of Ganpat's branch of Raghunathji's family. Bhaghirathibai, after obtaining letters of administration, began dealing with the family property in a most reckless manner, quite regardless of her minor grandson's interest. She sold a portion of the Gorupdeo estate, and made a gift of a house and land to her widowed daughter Bablibai. Mathurabai, the mother of the minors, got alarmed at the way in which Bhaghirathibai dealt with the property. She consulted Dadabhoy Narayen Dhame, a managing clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble. In December 1904, Dadabhoy went to another firm of solicitors and gave instructions for filing a suit on behalf of Anandrao against Bhaghirathibai. Dadabhoy gave all the instructions for filing the suit, and the solicitors never saw Mathurabai till the plaint was interpreted to her, and she declared it. In that suit the plaintiff asked for a declaration that he was the sole owner of all the properties left by his grandfather, and he sought to set aside the sales of Gorupdeo property and the gift to Bablibai. Dadabhoy, his Lordship said, was the man who had played by far the most important part in the events which eventually culminated in the sale of a portion of the plaintiff's property to the first defendant Sitabai, which sale was impugned in this Court as fraudulent. His Lordship then referred at length to the various steps that were from time to time taken in connection with the litigation relating to the family property, and said that the first important step in the suit filed by Anandrao was the appointment as receiver of Mr. W. Lane, who was directed to sell by public auction a portion of the property sufficient to realise Rs. 15,000. That did not fit in with Dadabhoy's projects. His Lordship next referred to the steps taken by Dadabhoy to remove Mr. Lane, who had proved obstructive to his designs, and to get Mr. Manker appointed as special commissioner. Referring to the evidence of Sitabai, his Lordship said that her whole evidence was eloquent in the condemnation of her own case, which convinced his Lordship that she was acting throughout in concert with Dadabhoy, and was an active participater in the fraud perpetrated by Dadabhoy on the plaintiff Anandrao. This was a sale by the special commissioner appointed under a decree. No sale was absolute unless confirmed by the Court. This sale had never been confirmed by the Court, and having regard to all the circumstances, his Lordship would refuse to confirm the sale in this instance. If the plaintiff succeeded in saving his estate from the wreck in which Dadabhoy had involved it, it was due entirely to the very energatic action taken by his solicitor, Mr. Romer, of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer.

After commenting on other parts of the case, his Lordship declared that the sale of plaintiff's property which the second defendant purported to make to the first defendant was not a valid sale and was not binding on the plaintiffs, and that the same be set aside. Decree that the plaintaff do pay to the first defendant Rs. 18,409, paid by her in connection with the sale less the costs awarded to the plaintiff against the first defendant, and that she do thereupon hand over to the Prothonotary the conveyance of the 22nd September 1906, to be by him cancelled. The first defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff all his costs of the suit, and the plaintiff to pay the third defendant's costs.

REFERENCE UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

IN the High Court Appellate Side the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an important reference made to them by the Subordinate Judge, Borsad, through the District Judge of Admedebad. A suit was brought on the file of the Subordinate Judge by one Gangashankar against the defendants, Badhar Madhbhai and others. The case being one to which section 7 of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act applied, an agriculturist summons according to the form prescribed by the High Court Circulars was ordered to issue. This form required that in every suit the defendant should be examined as a witness. The usual practice was that plaintiff or his pleader would pay the batta to be given to the defendant for his attendance. In this case, the plaintiff's pleader refused to do so, contending that there is no provision in the Civil Procedure Code to compel a party to pay batta to a witness not summoned at his request and that it was not at all necessary to pay batta to a defendant for being examined by Court. These contentions required determination of the following questions.

(1) Whether it is necessary to pay batta to an agriculturist defendant summoned to be examined under section 7 of the Act?

(2) If it is so, whether the same is payable by the plaintiff, and whether the suit is liable to be dismissed on failure to pay it?

In submitting the above reference for the orders of the High Court, the Sub Judge was of opinion that on the first question the payment of batta was necessary and on the second that the batta was not payable by the plaintiff and his suit not liable to be dismissed on failure to pay it. As regards the first, the Sub Judge added that there were sections in the Civil Procedure Code which authorises a Court to direct that a party shall appear in person. But the consequences of non-appearance are dismissal of the suit of the plaintiff or a decree against the defendant or some lesser punishment affecting his interest in the suit. But there seems to be no provision in the Code that a party's presence shall be enforced by arrest or proclamation or attachment of property; just as there is provision to enfore the presence of a witness summoned to give evidence or to produce a document, by warrant, proclamation or attachment if he fails to appear in response to the summons. In this connection the difference between the form of summons to a witness to give evidence, and the forms of summons to a person for examination may be noted. In the former, there is penal clause drawing the witness's attention to the consequences of non-attendance, whereas the latter two forms are silent as to the consequences. The difference in the forms indicates that the appearance under the latter two summonses is not obligatory, and supports the view that there is no provision in the Code to enforce the presence of a person summoned otherwise than as a witness. If this view is correct, the Sub Judge remarked that it was necessary for a Court, if it has to secure the appearance of any person, to issue a witness summons in the first instance.

The next question was whether the plaintiff can be called upon to pay the batta. In the first place, the duty under section 7 of the Act is imposed on the Court, and not on the party. So it appears awkward that a Court of Justice would demand from the plaintiff, batta to accomplish that which the lagislature requires of the Court. Besides to push the interest of an agriculturist to the extent of enforcing his presence in Court at the plaintiff's expense, could hardly have been contemplated by legislature. In the second place, under the Civil Precedure Code, batta can be demanded from a party, only if a witness summons is issued at his instance.

Their Lordships after a consideration of the law on the subject answered in the negative both the questions mentioned above and which formed the subject matter of the reference.

SINCE the announcement of the death of the War Office cat, the authorities have been inundated with offers of cats to fill the place of the well-known animal. Ladies of title have, it is stated, driven up with fine specimens of various breeds; the offspring of a £1,000 sire and a £500 mother, has been offered; and, in fact, the officials are quite embarrassed by the question of a successor.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Harri Chundu Kutchwe, a Hindu lad, was charged with theft of a tin case containing one silver ring, one brass ring and one brass idol, valued at Rs. 4 belonging to Lieutenant J. P. Gilbert, of the Indian Army. The charge against the accused was that yesterday afternoon he removed the tin case from a victoria standing near the Crawford Market during the absence of the complainant, who had left the victoria to go inside the Market to make purchases. The accused was caught in the act of committing the theft and was arrested by a detective police officer. The accused pleaded guilty further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Kasiram Dasarat, a Hindu labourer, was charged with the theft of a gold watch valued at Rs. 300, belonging to Mr. J. Lewis. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant missed the watch on Monday last and informed the police. He suspected the accused. Before the arrival of the police, it was suggested to him, that the accused, who did some work in his (complainant's) room might have swept the watch away while sweeping the floor. The accused then pointed out the watch underneath a mattress on the floor. The accused pleaded guilty. Further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Surajbali Hayari, Shera Mishikar, Mada Latta, Beni Mahadeo Janki, Raghubir Bhaga, and Devishunker Tribhuvan with burglary and theft of jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 46,231, the property of Goswami Wageshwarlalji Mahraj, high-priest of the Bhattias, residing at Bhuleshwar.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 26th August last, a burglary was committed in the residence of Goswami Wageshwarlalji Mahraj high-priest of the Bhattias, at Bhuleshwar. A trunk containing jewellery, valued Rs. 46,231, was stolen. The theft seemed to have been committed by somebody entering the second floor through a window, at which a bamboo ladder was placed. The police made inquiries and eventually succeeded in arresting six persons from Bhavnagar, Lahore, Bombay and other places. The police also succeeded in recovering a great portion of the property. The accused were employed as servants to different persons in Bhuleshwar and it seemed they had planned the theft in conspiracy with a servant of the Mahraj.

On the application of Mr. Sloane, the last accused Devishunker was discharged, he having been made a witness in the case.

Mohansingo Alamsing, a servant of the Mahraj, said it was part of his duty to look after the Mahraja's jewellery. The witness then discribed the place where the jewellery was kept. He identified the different articles of jewellery recovered by the police from the accused.

CHEATING

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Pulice Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Dorabji Manekji Oomrigur, a Parsee was charged with cheating Dosabhai Jamshetji Rustomji, also a Parsee, in respect of various sums of money amounting to Rs. 211. It appeared from evidence that the complainant and the accused lived at Khetvadi. On the last Cocoanut Day, the accused met the complainant at the corner of the street and asked him if he was married. The latter said he was not, whereupon the accused suggested the name of a certain Parsee woman, and said that he would be a happy man if he married her. Some days after, the accused took the complainant to Elphinstone Road where he pointing out a girl, said her name was Bachubhai. The complainant agreed to marry the woman when the accused said a friend of hers would assist and bring about the match. The accused had a talk with Bachubai, after which they left. After that, the accused took letters from time to time to the complainant, purporting to have been written by Bachubai and in which it was stated that her mother was very ill and that she was is need of money. The complainant, thereupon, gave small sums of money to the accused which amounted to Rs. 211, subsequently the complainant found out that the letters were never written by Bachubai. He reported the matter to Inspector Sykes who arrested the accused on Monday. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 211, or in default to a further period of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN application was made to the Lowestoft Bench for sanction for the holding of sacred concerts on Sundays in the Hippodrome. It was proposed, it was stated, to have a first-class band, to show on the bioscope pictures of a sacred character, and illustrate moral stories. A suitable song would also be sung. A similar licence, it was added, had been in force at Yarmouth for two years and it was proposed to give these concerts on Sunday afternoons and evenings, each to occupy an hour and a half. The Mayor said the Magistrates were unanimous in refusing a licence.

The Most Bracing Bath.

To obtain a delicious sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity add a little Condy's Fluid to your daily bath.

The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling, Health-giving and Bracing effects are simply Magical, they are so very lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores, and is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Insist on having "CONDY'S FLUID."

CONDY'S, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENG.

SPORTING NEWS.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

Golconda vs. 13th Hussars.

HUSSARS BADLY BEATEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 10.

There was a record gathering this afternoon, the weather being exceedingly fine, to watch the opening game of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament, which is the principal event of the year, on the Secunderabad polo ground, between the Golconda Gymkhana, who for the last 11 years have not been vanquished by any English polo players, and the 13th Hussars. His Highness the Nizam honoured the occasion with his presence and was received on arrival by the Hon'ble the Resident, Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, A.-D.-C., and the Heir-Apparent. His Highness's two youngest children also made their 'debut' in public and were introduced by His Highness to the Resident. The Nizam's Cavalry Band was present.

In the first chukker, the Golconda team went for the Hussars' citadel and scored after a feeble resistance. On re-start, Kader Beg got on to the ball and scored the next goal. On the ball getting into play again, Lockett got away with it, but was baulked in a grand shot down the field, and quickly sent back by Kader Beg. The ball next fell to Shah Mirza, who took it dangerously near the Hussars' goal, when Danger got on with it, but missed his opportunity.

The second chukker saw the Hussars' territory invaded, but Lockett was ready to repel and saved in the nick of time, as did Danger. A few seconds after, Golconda again pressed, and Shah Mirza scored a goal. At this stage the Hussars essayed a vigorous attack, but they were baulked by Kader Beg, who passed to Shah Mirza, the latter shooting another goal at a distance of something near fifty yards.

In the opening of the third chukker Danger succeeded in slipping away and putting in the Hussars' first goal. From the throw in Binan Yar planted another goal, again repeating the performance a few seconds after the re-start.

In the fourth chukker Kader Beg again scored. For a short time the Hussars had the ball and played up well and looked like scoring, but Shah Mirza finished the chukker by adding another goal to the Golconda score.

In the fifth chukker the two Begs played splendid polo, and the ninth goal was scored, and within a few seconds another goal was added.

The six chukker commenced with a furious attack on the Hussars, which resulted in a goal for Golconda. It took the Hussars all their time to defend their goal after the re-start, but the defence being weak another goal completed the play, Golconda winning by 12 goals to 1.

The teams were as follows:—Golconda—Hamid Yar Jung, Shah Mirza Beg, Major Osman Yar-ud-dowla, Kader Beg (back).

13th Hussars—Mr. Steele, Major Lockett, Mr. Hind, Captain Danger (back).

Umpires—Colonel Cookson and Major Lamber.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHIT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, November 14th 1908.

B. Class Handicap Race Course No. 5 reversed, start at 3-45 P. M.

C. Class Handicap Race Course No. 5 reversed, start at 3-30 P. M.

C. T. R. SCOVELL,
For Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee,
R. B. Y. C.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Elysia" Sailing November 11.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Elysia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock this morning with following passengers. Medical inspection at 11 a. m. sharp:—

TO MARSEILLES.

Clarke, Mr H O
Clarke, Mrs and infant
Clausen, Mr H
Gordon, Mrs M E
Kellie, Col G J
Singer, Mrs F

TO LONDON.

Branson, Mrs L H and infant
Cockburn, Rev J
Cockburn, Mrs child and infant
Giffard, Maj G G
Hume Mrs S G W and nurse,
Healy, Mr D
Long, Mr E
Lowther, Maj H
Mackintosh, Miss A M
Macrea, Mrs A M child and infant
Revie, Mrs D child, and infant
Steen, Miss
Taylor, Mr J S
Wright, Mrs H

TO LIVERPOOL.

Anderson, Mrs A H
Anderson, Miss
Anderson, Miss
Curtis, Mrs G S and child
Good, Miss M S
Jones, Miss F C
Kirk Patrick Mrs G M and child
Pagan, Rev G L
Stanton, Mr H E
Stanton, Mrs
Strong, Capt M
Watson, Major T C

TO NEW YORK.

Garden, Mrs and 3 children
Garden, Master

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 10th November 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	10	12	55	0	31
Suez	10	13	10	0	49

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Basrora (9-11-08.)

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at their registered office, Nos. 2 and 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Mr. D. J. Tata, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The following is the Directors' report:—The Directors beg to lay before you their second report together with the audited statement of accounts from the date of the formation of the Company up to June 30th, 1908. The Company's revenue from interest and transfer fees during this period amounted to Rs. 90,467-1 3, against which a portion of the office and other expenses has been charged, leaving a balance of Rs. 75,182-11-10 as net revenue. It is intended to pay out of this amount a dividend at 6 per cent per annum on the preference shares from 1st April to 31st December 1908. The Directors are glad to state that analysis by experts has proved the ore in our Ramrama manganese property to be of first class quality. The exploration and development of the coal and limestone properties already acquired are proceeding, and tramways connecting our limestone and manganese properties with the main railways are under consideration. As mentioned in the last report, the Board have approved of a new site of works near the Kalimati station, 18 miles East of Sini. About 20 square miles on this site have been taken by the Company on a long lease from the Dalbhoom Syndicate. The actual land required for the works proper and for residences of staff and coolies, about 5 square miles, is to be acquired by Government on behalf of the Company under the Land Acquisition Act. After difficult negotiations, an agreement has been arrived at on all points touching this acquisition, and the usual Gazette Notification is about to be issued. The Manager, Mr. Robert G. Wells, will take charge of the works in January. It is expected that Mr. Sahlin (the Construction Engineer) will also be on the ground at about the same time. Mr. C. M. Weld has already left New York for India, and on arrival will take charge of the works of developing the iron, coal and limestone properties of the Company. The construction by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, at the cost of Government, of the Kalimati-Gurumaishini Railway (a distance of 45 miles), has been sanctioned, and work has already begun at the Kalimati end. The draft agreement regarding the concession in freight rates between the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Company has practically obtained the consent of both parties, and will soon be executed. The design and plans for machinery and plant are being energetically proceeded with by the Construction Engineers; orders for travelling cranes, rails, fish-plates, stone-crushers, weigh bridges, etc., have already been placed. Of these, a large portion of materials have already been shipped from Europe and have been taken delivery of on behalf of the Company by Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., Agents the Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., Ld., and railed to Kalimati. On an average, about 4,000 workmen have been employed on the site for different works. The construction of twenty-five buildings on the town site has been sanctioned. These are intended for the accommodation of the Works staff and of factory labourers. The buildings are in various stages of progress. Seven are nearing completion, and clearance of sites, collection of materials, foundations, plinth and superstructure are in progress in connection with the others. A bridged and drained road, about three miles long, which is to be metalled, has been started for connecting Kalimati station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with the town site. Five short cross roads in the town site have also been commenced. It is expected that these roads will be ready complete before the commencement of the next Calendar year. The work of building a cooling tank has been started and is making steady progress. The above work has been under the direction of Mr. Godbole. The remaining work at the site has been directed by Mr. Renkin, representative of the Construction Engineers, and may be described as follows:—A godown of ample capacity has been constructed within the station enclosure and is now being used for store of materials which arrive, such as rails, fish-plates, bolts, cement barrels, sleepers, etc. A rest house for business visitors and a receiving office in connection with the godown have also been put up. Telephone communication has been established and maintained between station and camp office. An officer has been appointed at the station to take care of and unload as well as ship all goods via rail, and cart all materials to camp. A carting contractor with a regular service of 40 carts delivers all materials at an average cost of one anna per maund; and in addition there is the Company's service of bullock and buffalo carts. There are now about 200 carts at work. Office camp has been established near Sankchi village where office and living quarters have been built, and the camp put in good healthy condition. A storehouse with a complete system of records, daily reports and orders, a carpenter's shop, a blacksmith and forge shop have been established. The camp derives its supply of water from the Subanrekha river, which is situated about 1 1-4 miles north, and 100 feet below; a filtration well has been built about 1-4 mile from the camp. Small iron tanks at various points of the camp are filled regularly by tank carts travelling between the filtration well and camp. Patrols are maintained night and day to guard against the pollution of the water supply. A hospital for general and surgical cases with four wards and an operating room and an infectious diseases hospital have been put up and are under the care of a certified physician who also has under him a complete sanitary staff. There is also a stretcher service.

The weir or dam across the river Subanrekha was pushed until interrupted by heavy rains. It will require only 2 or 3 weeks to complete same after subsidence of river. The "Pipeline" from the river to the Works site has been surveyed, and cleared of jungle. Grading of Works site for building and tracks is proceeding. Work at this point is partly done by coolie carriers, and partly by the use of 30 narrow gauge trucks. Seven and a quarter lakhs square feet of area has been graded to factory yard level. The entire Works site has been practically cleared of jungle; standard sleepers, boulders, sand, ballast or broken stone, in required quantities have been prepared and stacked. three chains of trestle track embankment have been nearly completed. The laying of base line track will commence soon.

Very considerable work has been done on railway embankments and cuttings between the east end of Works site and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Railway embankment work in general is about complete and a total of 30 lakhs of cubic feet has been placed so far, and about 14 lakhs cubic feet of ballast has also been collected and prepared at various points along the embankment work. Outlines of land to be acquired have also been cleared, and boundary pillars are being placed along this line. A careful test of foundation qualities of site has been made. The foundation stands great heat as well as a load of 11,000 lbs. per square foot, and is altogether satisfactory. The Directors consider this satisfactory progress for the preliminary stage, and believe that with the Manager on the ground, and with the energy of the eminent Construction Engineers advising the Company, the Works will be ready to manufacture finished products by the date originally expected, i. e., the end of December 1910.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said that the report was fairly satisfactory and the undertaking would be very successful indeed, and that shareholders should not be impatient. The full particulars of their operations would be gleaned from the report. The appointment of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, G. C. I. E., as an additional Director was confirmed. The retiring, Director H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, was re-elected. Messrs. A.F. Fergusson & Co. and Mr. A. J. Dalal were appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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CEYLON.
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"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1908.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

WHETHER the Belgian Government means to administer the Congo more satisfactorily and humanely than it was governed by the King and his agents, we know not, but the Federation for the defence of Belgium interests abroad maintain that the change will be for the benefit of the country though it hesitates to admit that the evils hitherto complained of had more than a foundation in fact. The Federation, in a pamphlet just issued, which gives the text of the Treaty of Cession and the additional Treaty and the speeches of the Ministers in the Chamber of Representatives, asseverate that the Act of Berlin which gave Congoland to the Belgian monarch never dealt with questions of territory in their relation to sovereignty. These provisions, it is held, do not deal with the right of the disposition of the Congo and have nothing to do with it. The question of territorial sovereignty, that is precisely those which are connected with the constitution of States, have been expressly and by common agreement excluded from the programme of the Conference of Berlin and the text of the general Act of this Conference is plain evidence of this exclusion. They deny that the Congo Independent State is the outcome of the Conference of Berlin and the Conference was not summoned to create a State but to propose to the sovereignties, present and to come, of Central Africa, a common regime of free navigation, free trade and protection of the natives. "Read the articles of the Act of Berlin one by one, scrutinize the reports and protocols; you will find nothing therein in connection with the creation of a State. No more will you find anything in the programme or in the convocation."

In the view of the Federation what may have misled many people is probably the haste with which the International Association—that already recognised by the Powers as a "friendly Power"—adhered to the Act of Berlin, as early as the 26th February, the day on which the instruments were signed. People, little acquainted with diplomatic matters, drew the erroneous conclusion that sitting of the 26th February sanctioned the birth of the new State. The Association "acts as a Power, was welcomed as a Power." It addresses the Government of the German Empire the Act by which the International Association of the Congo adheres to the general Act. The British plenipotentiary recognised the flag of the Association as that of a friendly Government, and admitted that for many years the Belgian King, dominated by a purely philanthropic ideal, spared neither personal efforts nor pecuniary sacrifices to fulfil his object. Now, we are given the assurance that Belgium will unfailingly and broadly fulfil the obligations of the Act of Berlin; she will be pleased and proud to add this civilising mission and economic task to others for which she has been praised by the Powers for the last seventy years. "But she will do so spontaneously, basing herself on her right and resolved to maintain her independence and her sovereignty."

Mr. Renkin, the Belgium Minister of Justice, takes a cheery view of the prospect. He declares that the Belgium State annexes the Congo and then she organises it as she pleases. She may therefore assign to it, as its own patrimony, the same property which belonged to the Congo Independent State as a State, the real estate situated in Belgium and forming part of the patrimony of the Belgium State, being excluded. The Belgium State takes over the officials with their rank and salary, as it would in taking over a railway line, and the officials will assume the same obligations as all other officials and will have to conform to the orders they will receive. It is not anticipated their intention will stand in the way of progress or reform. But on the subject of reform Mr. Renkin does not admit that there have been abuses in the Congo, or that the charges "cleverly levelled" at the State are well grounded. On the contrary, the Belgian Government is convinced that they have been overdrawn. But he rightly regarded the possibility of such abuses arising as an additional reason for annexing the country. He recognises that reforms cannot be introduced without a transition, or at once; for fear of hampering progress they must be gradually introduced. In this way it does not look as if the transformation of the economic policy of the Congo will involve the ruin which some Belgian subjects imagine. The Government is convinced that it will be a source of great and useful progress, though it may be necessary to intervene to support the finances the of Colony. However, Mr. Renkin is firmly of opinion that money devoted to the equipment of the country is not money thrown away but money invested—productive capital which, in turn, engenders new wealth by the co-operation of labour. On the one hand, he concludes, we hear the Extreme Left violently denouncing the huge and scandalous profits—in their opinion—realised by capitalists who invested their money in the Congo; on the other hand, the Socialists claim that the expenses which the State incurs in making roads, railways, establishing works or plantations in the colony are ruinous. Notwithstanding all discouragement Belgium enters upon her new mission in a hopeful spirit and we wish her the utmost success.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA AND THE FALL OF ROME.

THAT China has been until very recent times an isolated country pursuing its course all alone, little affected by the outer world, is a fact well-known to all students of history. China had very little to do with the West from the earliest times, and even now would gladly dispense with the necessity of having anything to do with it. Therefore it may surprise many to learn that she contributed materially towards the fall of the Roman Empire. Yet this is what is essayed to be proved in a striking and brilliant article in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review* by Mr. Edward Foord. Every one has heard of the Great Wall of China, a stupendous work, as Gibbon well calls it, which holds a conspicuous place in the map of the world. But every one does not see how it brought about the fall of the Roman World. The Wall was erected by the Chinese as a huge barrier against the attacks of the savage Huns, who repeatedly ravaged China from the north. A great Chinese ruler utterly routed these savages, and in order to put an end to any further menace from them conceived the idea of the Wall in the second century before our era. A third of the adult male population of that populous kingdom, not less than three million persons, are said to have been employed in building this vast structure extending over more than 1,500 miles. The Huns were so effectually prevented by this Wall from entering China and periodically harassing it that they had to turn from that time forward elsewhere to satisfy their predatory instincts. They had to leave China alone, says Mr. Foord, and turned westward, first toward Central and Western Asia, and then after centuries still further west till they overran Europe. The tribes and nations they attacked in their onward march for centuries to the West had to retire before their irresistible career, though they were themselves very powerful. The Huns coming from North and East Asia to Europe drove the strong Gothic tribes from their homes in Eastern Europe in the fourth century and compelled them to fling themselves in a mass upon the Roman Empire. The Goths were obliged to fly before these savage Tartar hordes, and finally crossed the Danube and entered the confines of the Roman Empire under Valens in 376. From that time forward the Goths who were no match for the savage Huns and other Tartars, proved too strong for the exhausted resources of the Romans, and finally overcame them and destroyed their empire in a century. Thus the Goths may be said to have been forced into conflict with Rome by the Huns, who forced them from behind and drove them from the lands they occupied. All this is true enough and the Huns may be said to have forced the Goths to conquer and destroy the Roman Empire.

But Mr. Foord is not borne out by history when he connects the erection of the Great Chinese Wall with the advance of the Huns towards the West. He greatly exaggerated the importance of the Wall as a barrier against the Huns and other Tartars. "Within fifty years of its building," says he the "prescience of its founder was justified. The tide of savage imigration had been stayed, and instead of pouring over China, it was setting strongly to the south-west." The fact is that the Great Wall, so far from proving an insuperable barrier, "has never contributed to the safety of an unwarlike people" as Gibbon observes. "At the beginning of the second century B.C. the Huns broke through the Wall, and spread themselves over the face of the country; and the Chinese emperors were content to purchase a temporary and precarious peace by a regular payment of money and silk." The Huns went westward no doubt, but they continued to press on China also in spite of the Great Wall. And several centuries afterwards they conquered China, and the celebrated Kubla Khan, who ascended the Chinese throne, was a Tartar to which nation the Huns belonged. The present ruling dynasty of the Manchus is also a Tartar in origin and traces its descent from Kubla Khan and the terrible Huns. Thus the Tartars were not turned away from China by the obstruction of the Great Wall, but prospered there so far as to rule over that country for centuries till the present day. The Tartars and Huns no doubt contributed indirectly to the overthrow of the Roman Empire by the Goths. But that was not owing to their being turned away from China, for they returned to that country in greater force and possessed it in the course of history. With this exception Mr. Foord's article is a rapid striking survey of some little known facts and tendencies in early European and Asiatic history, and well worth close study.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

MR. ASQUITH'S speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet was an eminently pacific and satisfactory one. We are at peace with everyone, on good terms with all our natural enemies, and are ready to shake any right hand which is extended towards us, at the same time we are not going to permit ourselves to be lulled into a state of somnolence, notwithstanding all the friendly assurances of those around us. Whether the French Navy is but a fighting force on paper, or Germany's finances are so strained that the building of ships has become an insupportable burden, "we mean to maintain the indisputable supremacy of our Navy, not for aggression or adventure, but in fulfilment of our duty to the Empire, rendering our commerce, our industry and our homes unassailable." Beyond this no Government can be expected to go, and it is highly satisfactory to find Mr. Asquith making the declaration that, whatever Government is in power, the people of Great Britain are unanimous in their conviction of the necessity of an unquestionable and unquestioned supremacy on the seas. It was feared at one time that the Labour and Socialist influence would lead the present Government to limit supplies to the Admiralty, but we now have the assurance that it fully realises its duty to the nation in this respect.

THE programme is issued for the Bombay Races which will take place on Wednesday 10th February, Saturday 13th, Monday 15th, Wednesday 17th and Saturday 20th.

MR. C. L. S. RUSSELL, C. S., will continue on special duty under the Foreign Department of the Government of India during the present cold weather.

THERE is no foundation, the "Pioneer" learns, for the reports of unrest having appeared in the Mohmand country, nor is it the case that any troops have been despatched to Shabkadr.

THE Rangoon Municipality are inviting tenders for a loan of Rupees twenty-seven and a half lakhs, at 4 per cent per annum, the closing date being noon of 1st December.

LT.-COLONEL W. H. W. ELLIOTT, I.M.S., from leave, officiates as Staff Officer, Division, Medical Mobilisation, Stores, Lucknow Division, vice Lt.-Colonel Gee proceeding on a year's furlough outside India.

GENERAL C. A. WESTMORLAND, C. B., having returned from leave on Saturday evening, assumed command of the Karachi Brigade on Monday from Colonel P. G. Walker, Indian Army,

THE Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Weir has assumed charge of the office of Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, from the Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E., who has been promoted to the Executive Council.

A BILL will be introduced at the next meeting of the Burma Legislative Council to further amend the Burma Municipal Act of 1898, the object of which Bill is to regulate or prohibit the use of barbed wires, etc, on any land or premises abutting on any public place.

WE learn that Mr. O'Dwyer will hand over charge to Sir C. S. Bayley of the office of Resident at Hyderabad on the 26th instant. It is also reported that His Highness the Nizam has signified his intention of entertaining Mr. O'Dwyer at a farewell banquet on the 14th instant, which is to take place in the Public Garden at Chudderghat, instead of as heretofore at the Chow Mahla Palace.

A DONATION of £5,000 has been made by the Goldsmiths' Company towards the expenses of producing the sixth volume of the New English Dictionary, which is being edited by Sir J. Murray. The volume will be dedicated to the Goldsmiths' Company as a mark of appreciation.

In reply to Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Buxton states that he has invited the Governments of Canada and Australia to participate in the Imperial Postal Order system, which now comprises practically the whole of the British Empire, except those two countries, but neither of those Governments has yet found itself able to adopt the system. The pre-paid rate of postage on newspapers, not exceeding two ounces in weight for all places abroad, is a halfpenny. With regard to permitting the transmission of post-cards to every part of the Empire for a halfpenny each, Mr. Buxton says he does not see his way to reducing the charge. The number of post-cards despatched from the United Kingdom to the rest of the Empire last year was estimated at 2,650,000.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

AMATEURS IN SPORT.

Turf Topics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

MANY readers of these notes will know that the writer has long advocated that we ought to have one simple definition of an amateur applicable to all sports. It is very pleasing, therefore, to be able to state that efforts are now being made to make this more possible. The opinions of various sportsmen have been obtained and published in the London "Sporting Life" and it is remarkable how virtually everyone agrees as to what constitutes an amateur. It is when we come to what an amateur may do without losing his status, that the trouble begins. It is too much to expect that everyone will agree on this point, but a conference of the bodies governing the sports of the world would certainly lead to some improvement from the present extraordinary state of things, which permits a man to do certain things as a cricketer, golfer, etc, which would make him a professional according to the absurd laws governing athletics, rowing, swimming and a few other sports.

THE REAL THING.

Rulers may change and tinker the laws as much as they please, but an amateur will always remain "one who derives no pecuniary gain from association with sports, either as a competitor or an official." The taking of bare out-of-pocket expenses and competing against a professional does not make a man any less an amateur, although the rules of some of our sporting bodies say so. It is here we want reform and it will be a splendid thing for many sports, and athletics in particular, when it comes about. If a plebiscite were taken, it would be found that a very large majority of our amateur runners and cyclists would prefer cash prizes to the present order of things. The wonder is that they do not take action themselves and appoint delegates to the governing body who are pledged to carry through the necessary reform.

THE BENEFITS.

The necessity for some general agreement on the definition of an amateur was made very plain through the last Olympiad, wherein we saw men competing as amateurs at one sport, who would not have been eligible to do so at other pastimes—had they done like things. It is more than one can expect, to hope such a big question as the one under notice can be settled immediately. The first point is to get a general recognition of what is an amateur. This is not difficult, as almost everyone agrees that he is "one who desires no gain out of the pastime." When we come to the expense clause there is more difficulty. Many sportsmen would only allow expenses in International, Inter-county and Inter-club competition. Others are opposed to expenses at all, but such a policy would confine competition to narrow circles. Here again there ought not to be much difficulty, as so long as a man does not receive more than out-of-pocket expenses, he is not making anything out of the game. The laws which debar an amateur from opposing a professional in some sports are perhaps the greatest blot connected with our pastimes. An honest professional is far more to be admired and respected than numbers of those who are only sham amateurs. What is more, if University men find no harm in opposing professionals at cricket, golf, tennis, racquets and Association football, etc, it should not be forbidden to do so at a few other sports. Honest and keen rivarly between amateurs and professionals leads to good and it goes without saying that athletics, cycling, swimming, rowing and a few other of our pastimes would receive a great fillip if this were possible.

PEDESTRIANISM.

So many prominent amateurs have gone over to the ranks of the professionals recently, that there ought to be a boom in professional foot racing. Albert Aldridge is, of course, the most notable example so far as England is concerned, while there is Dorando Ptrie of Italy and J. J. Hayes of the United States, who were the first two to finish the Olympic Marathon Race. A. A. Shrubb has been a professional for some time and we understand here that T. Longboat is not averse to going over. When we add to this number Henri Siret of France, it is easy to see what splendid material is available for a series of long distance races. It would indeed create great excitement if the lot could be brought into opposition in a 25 miles race on a track.

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

Turning to amateur affairs, some noted long distance cracks have entered for the Scottish Marathon race to be run to-morrow (Saturday). T. Jack, F. Lord and W. T. Clark, who represented the United Kingdom last July, are down to compete and it will be interesting to note how they have profited by that event. Unfortunately the executive have made the distance 16 instead of 26 miles, therefore the event is of little value from an educational point of view. Sports promoting bodies must not lose sight of the fact that to develop Marathon runners we must promote long distance events from 20 to 50 miles. We have only to turn to walking to recognise this, the wonderful performances of T. E. Hammond and others all dating from the "boom" in long distance road-races since the memorable Stock Exchange walk to Brighton in 1903.

ARMY CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Cross-country running among our soldiers is gaining in popularity and we may some day see an Army Championship decided. Already we have had a portion of the Army striving for success and the great success of the cross-country race among the cadets at Sandhurst is well known. That a spin over country is one of the finest exercises there is, we all recognise and, unlike many sports, the cost of the game is very small. Our Army authorities are now contemplating the substituting (to some extent) of cross-country runs for route marching. The physique and health of our soldiers would thus be improved, while making their work more enjoyable. It is a capital step and partly due to the knowledge gained when training men for the Duke of Connaught Shield.

DEATH OF "AP" MORGAN.

Old athletics, who were in harness during the nineties, will be sorry to hear of the death of N. D. Morgan, which took place at Dover early in the week. Morgan was associated with the Fairfield A. C. of Liverpool and the Salford Harriers, and as a member of the latter club visited Canada and the United States in 1890. He competed for the Canadian Championship (100 and 220 yards) at Montreal in that year, but failed to show his proper form. He was a good runner, however, and won the English 100 yards championship in 1890 and again in 1896 while F. W. Cooper only just defeated him in 1898 with the watch showing 10 secs. Morgan had a most free and easy method of training and often went to the mark with a cigarette between his lips, while the writer well remembers seeing him drink a bottle of stout between the winning of the 120 and the 220 yards handicaps at the Salford Harriers Sports of 1893.

BOXING.

Sportsmen are debating whether we have at last found a good heavy-weight in Ion Hague o Rotherham. The Yorkshiremen made a favourable impression when beating Charlie Wilson of Notting Hill at the National Sporting Club on Monday. It was a give and take affair, Wilson being almost out near the end of the first round, while the visitor was in "queer street" a little later on. Hague had his rival well beaten some time before he finally knocked him out in the fifth round, but he was too erratic to profit by his chance. Hague is a fine big man, weighing well over 13 stone. He can certainly deliver a powerful blow and also "stand the gaff," but he has much to learn. The material is there all right and only awaits polishing. His salvation would be to go to America and place himself in the hands of some shrewd manager, who would carefully select his future rivals. A few reverses might be expected but eventually he might reach the top of the ladder. If he stays in England, where chances are small, he will probably meet Gunner Moir. A bad defeat will discourage him, but even this would be better for his future than a win. Should he score over the "Gunner" a series of music hall engagements will probably follow, after which (as champion of England) he would prove a chopping block on one of the stars from across the Atlantic and this might spoil his career.

TURF TOPICS.

Innovations and improvements in connection with the English Turf are not introduced without a great deal of effort and trouble, the "powers that be" being far from progressive in their ideas. Most people are astonished at the example afforded by some of our chief events being run over courses which do not permit of the horses being seen all the time, and yet efforts to change this were coldly received. Again, we all know how slow the authorities were to take up the starting gate. Many earnest workers in the cause of reform and progress are hopeful that the introduction of the totalisator (or Pari-Mutuel) to English race courses will not be long delayed. It would not mean the end of the bookmaker; indeed, that would be far from pleasing to most people, but it would be satisfactory to many. Above all, if only the Government acted like the legislators in France, it would mean a decent revenue to be used for such useful purposes as providing remounts for the Army and improving the breed of horses generally. There is also another improvement, which ought to appeal to the authorities instantly and yet nothing is done. This is in regard to the identely of the horses, which is so difficult to the casual and ordinary spectator. The simple plan of a large number just behind the saddle would be a great boon and the Turf official who brings this about will earn much gratitude from race-goers.

There is no doubt that the International element greatly adds to the interest of racing, and on that account one can hope that it will be possible to train Colin for next season's racing. This famous American colt is among the large string which Mr. J. B. Keene is sending to Sam Darling's establishment at Beckhampton. It is not known yet if Colin will stand training again, as he has not ran for some time, one of his legs having gone wrong. All good sportsmen here trust this wonderful unbeaten colt will come round all right and it would indeed be pleasing if he could join issue with French and English crocks in some of the Cup races of 1909.

RACING.

The racing at the recent Lingfield Meeting calls for no special comment, it may perhaps interest some of my readers to know that four of the events (handicaps) attracted no fewer than 94 runners, the biggest field being 26 in the October Nursery. Good fields were also seen at Gatwick, where Ebor easily took the Gatwick Stakes. A feature of the meeting was the race for the Stayers' Handicap in which Mr. P. Glasson's Detection and Heath Lad finished first and second, while as the brothers Grigge were the jockeys it was "all in the family."

A GOOD COLT.

All being well, it is probable that Llangwin will play an important part in next season's Cup races, for the manner the son of Missel—Thrush and Llangarren Lass has improved since running third in the Derby is really remarkable. His latest effort was to concede 21lbs to the Duke of Portland's Primer in the Sandow Park Three Year Old Stakes of 1,000 sovs. It was a straggly run race, as, after Primer had gained a lead of six lengths at the start, Madden took matters easily, instead of getting on with it. Maher brought his mount up to the leader about 400 yards from home and with Primer not struggling in the gamest of manner, Llangwin won by a neck in the wretched time of 2mins. 18 3-5secs. for the 1 1-4 miles. Not being truly run, the race cannot be taken as a sure guide, nevertheless it is a fine performance for Llangwin to concede 21lbs. to a horse which beat him at level weights in the Derby, and how Llangwin lost that race is a mystery to many.

FOOTBALL.

Since writing last, the Australian Rugby footballers have experienced their first defeat. This was at Llanelly where such teams as Cardiff, Swansea and Newport often have rough times. The Australians are credited with the ability to play a hard game, but they found the sturdy Welshmen their superiors at—what may be termed—their forte. The home forwards, although the lighter, were the better in the scrums and their superiority at loose footwork was even more pronounced. There was little of the kid-glove method about the game and yet the hard knocks were cheerfully given and received. Following the victory of Llanelly (8 points to 3) the captain of the Australian team wrote a letter in which he said: "Even in the face of defeat our boys will remember the people of Llanelly and their kindly treatment. We wish your town and club every success and hope to long remain your friends." The rival scrum workers also exchanged jerseys as mementos of the great occasion. This example of how to accept defeat does the visitors credit and might be taken to heart by American athletes—or rather American athletic officials—with considerable advantage.

While on Rugby matters, it may be mentioned that the Oxford 'Varsity fifteen is likely to bristle with International players this season. It will certainly be very hot stuff and the South African and New Zealand players in it are a tower of strength. The latest big effort of the Dark Blues was to defeat London Scottish by 29 points to 9, fine testimony of the team's ability.

"SOCCER."

There is a lesson to be learnt from the Olympic Tournament, which has claimed attention at the Stadium this week. It is that many of the Continental nations are making great progress and by the time a few more Olympiads pass over, we shall not have matters all our own way. Holland made a splendid fight of it against the United Kingdom team yesterday, and after virtually holding their own for half the game, only went under by 4 goals to 0. The Dutchmen (fine big men) have been coached by Chadwick, the old Everton player and they showed they knew how to charge, as several of the Englishmen discovered. The Danish team displayed fine combination when opposed to France (two teams,) and they ought to make a good fight of it against the Britishers in the final to-morrow.

No longer can Manchester United and Birmingham City claim an unbeaten record, the leaders in the First and Second Divisions of the League going under when visiting Aston Villa and Oldham respectively. The Villa team is just now showing grand form as also is the Everton team. The latter's performance in visiting Sheffield United and winning by 5 goals to 1 ranks as about the best performance of the League season to date. Across the border, the performance of Clyde in drawing against Airdrieonians leaves the former with the only unbeaten record among Scottish and English League clubs. Another noteworthy effort was the goalkeeping of Third Lanark's custodian in the find of the Glasgow Cup and which enabled his club to draw with Celtic.

BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

PREMIER'S EMPHATIC PRONOUNCEMENT.

England and the Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the Guildhall last night Mr. Asquith said he thought that the depression in business would not last long, provided that the peace of the world was maintained.

He deprecated talk of hostile groupings of the Powers, and re-echoed the Kaiser's wishes for peace. He declared that the Government meant to maintain the indisputable supremacy of the Navy as their duty to the Empire.

In connection with the trade outlook, Mr. Asquith said he rejoiced that wisdom and conciliation had prevailed in the cotton crisis and that a calamity had been averted.

He paid a warm tribute to the peaceful establishment of freedom in the Ottoman Empire.

Referring to the Balkan crisis, he denied that Great Britain opposed direct negotiations between Turkey and Austria, and Turkey and Bulgaria, but said that the settlement must be countersigned by other parties, and that any treaty must be consistent with the honour and interest of Turkey.

He rejoiced that the similarity of Russian and British views was of the nearest character. Russia's inconvenience and loss in connection with the disorders in Persia was greater than ours, but Russia had acted with great restraint and moderation in her policy of non-intervention in Persia, under exceedingly trying circumstances. Great Britain and Russia had pressed the Shah to grant an amnesty, including the revolutionaries at Tabriz.

Referring to Anglo-German relations, the Prime Minister continued:—"We cannot forget the Kaiser's emphatic declaration of peace in the Guildhall in 1907. That spirit has guided us in all negotiations regarding the present difficulties in Europe. If, as we believe, other Powers have the same intention, then the clouds will disperse, and peace will be assured with friendships unimpaired."

In deprecating talk of insulation and hostile groupings of Powers, Mr. Asquith said:—"The Powers are the joint trustees of civilization and peace. Nothing will induce us to be disloyal to any existing friendship, but we have neither animosities to gratify nor selfish interests to advance. We are not reluctant to grasp any hand offered in good-will and good faith."

Mr. Asquith concluded:—"It is the primary duty of the Government to maintain the national security. We mean to maintain the indisputable superiority of the Navy"—(cheers)—"not for aggression or adventure, but in fulfilment of our duty to the Empire, rendering our commerce, industry and our homes unassailable.

"Whatever the Government in office, the people of Great Britain are unanimous in their conviction of the necessity of our unquestionable and unquestioned supremacy on the seas."

CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

Referred to Von Buelow.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

At a conference between Herr von Kiderlenwaechter, the German acting Foreign Minister, and M. Cambon yesterday, the former repeated Germany's latest demand in connection with the Casablanca incident. M. Cambon adhered to his refusal, and Herr von Kiderlenwaechter said that he would refer the matter to Prince von Buelow.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

The Casablanca incident is in a fair way to settlement.

Germany recognizing the signal discrepancies between the French and German accounts, is disposed to submit the whole matter to arbitration.

"MRS. MAYOR."

Aldeburgh Elects a Lady.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson, a lady doctor, has been unanimously voted Mayor of Aldeburgh.

Miss Dove, Principal of Wycombe Abbey College, who was nominated as Mayor of High Wycombe, has been defeated.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

No Protectorate Intended.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. McKinnon Wood, in reply to Mr. William Redmond, said that His Majesty's Government approved the language used by Sir Eldon Gorst in the recently published interview, in which he denied the rumours of the establishment of a British protectorate over Egypt.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

A New Ambassador.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Count Bernsdorff, German Minister at Cairo, has been appointed Ambassador at Washington.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The death is announced of Sir Joseph Duveen.

[Sir Joseph Joel Duveen was the well-known London Art dealer, who was Knighted on the occasion of the King's last official birthday.]

JAPANESE OFFICER'S DEATH IN FRANCE.

National Compliment Paid.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Telegrams from Belfort state that the remains of the late Japanese Captain Koshyiama, who was serving in the French Army, were transferred to Paris for cremation with full military honours. A French General headed the cortege.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY.

Defeated by a Large Majority.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

A telegram from Melbourne states that in the House of Representatives the Government has been defeated by 49 votes against 13.

CHINESE EMPRESS.

Seriously Ill.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

The Dowager Empress of China is seriously ill.

INDIAN RAILWAY SHARES.

Issue Oversubscribed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

The issue of £ 2,00,000 four per cent cumulative preference shares of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway has been oversubscribed.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 10.

The King's Birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm yesterday in the city of Madras and the mofussil. The members of the Mahajana Sabha, Madras, held a social gathering. Telegrams and letters praying for His Majesty's long life and prosperity, received from many parts of the Presidency, were read.

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer spoke a few well-chosen words.

The following telegram was despatched by the President of the Sabha to the Secretary of State :—

"The Mahajana Sabha reverentially conveys loyal greetings to His Imperial Majesty on birthday, and prays long reign of peace and prosperity."

The proceedings terminated with enthusiastic cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The postponed programme of the loyal celebrations were carried out in fine weather, the principal event being at the People's Park, where a vast concourse of people assembled to witness sports arranged by the Loyal Celebration Committee on the grounds of the Southern India Athletic Association. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lawley and the Misses Lawley were present. At the termination of the sports Lady Lawley distributed the prizes.

LORD KITCHENER.

Arrival at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 10.

Lord Kitchener arrived here at the Cantonment Station last evening at 6-52 by special train, accompanied by Colonel Birdwood, Military Secretary, and Captains Wylly and Basset, A.-D.-C's., the District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Mr. Stowell, bringing in the train.

His Excellency, whose arrival was private, was received by Mr. A.D. Younghusband, Commissioner in Sind, Mr. J. Crerar, Assistant Commissioner, the principal civil and military officers of the station, as also by General Aylmer, Commanding Quetta Division. The Commander-in-Chief then drove with the party to Government House, where he is the guest of the Commissioner in Sind.

His Excellency held an inspection of the troops in the station, both British and Native, this morning, and had luncheon on board the "Rewa" with the officers of the ship in the afternoon, and will probably leave for Verawal to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

There will be a dinner to-night at Government House, to which a number of guests have been invited to meet the Commander-in-Chief.

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 10.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge," Commander Dobson, arrived here yesterday from Bombay with Government stores, a number of details for the 121st Pioneers and 110th Mahrattas and a few British details for various Corps.

During September the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children received 4,091 complaints, of which 3,953 were found to be true. In only 191 cases was it found necessary to resort to prosecution: in the majority of cases (3,516) a warning or repeated warnings had the desired effect. In the 3,953 cases the number of children concerned was 11,582, but only 3,266 were known to be insured. The total amount for which the children were insured was £16,610 14s. Ninety-three cases ended in death.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

ANOTHER DASTARDLY CRIME.

Inspector of Police Shot Dead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

"Yet another dastardly crime," says the "Statesman," "has been perpetrated by the terrorists, the victim on this occasion being Inspector Nundo Lall Banerji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, who was shot dead in Serpentine Lane, at or about 7 o'clock last evening, by two or, as some say, three, unknown assassins.

"The circumstances under which this crime was committed disclose a remarkable daring, combined with diabolical cunning, and point to the fact that this clever young officer has been long marked down and closely watched.

"The deceased, who is the man who tracked Profulla Chaki, concerned in the Mozufferpore murder, to the Mokameh Station, where Chaki committed suicide, lived in Kerani Bagan, a locality almost at the back of the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission, about a hundred yards in the direction of Sealdah, from the junction of St. James' Street with Bow Bazaar Street.

"He had been writing a letter, which he was anxious to post, and as he evidently desired to make sure of its reaching the post box, he set out to post it himself. It wanted a few minutes to 7, as he stepped out of his door and walked away to the north, in the direction of Bow Bazaar Street.

"His assassins, who must have been lurking about with arms concealed under their garments, followed him quickly and overtook him at the crossing of Serpentine Lane and Kerani Bagan Lane. Ostensibly, two men—the evidence of some people of the locality is that there were three—were ordinary pedestrians, who were walking faster than Banerji, and no one cast more than a passing glance at them till afterwards.

"As they came abreast of the deceased, so one account goes, one of the miscreants fired a revolver, at close range, point blank into his right side, just below the armpit, the bullet passing right through the body and coming out on the left side. As the unfortunate man dropped to the ground, a second shot was fired at his head. The second bullet struck him at the back of his crown, and the remains lodged in his skull.

"Leaving their victim weltering in blood, the men turned to the west and ran down Serpentine Lane, and that is the last that any one appears to have seen of them.

"At 11 p.m. Mr. Plowden, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, with Mr. Denham, arrived at the scene, by a motor-car. With Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, they made every possible inquiry and heard everything the witnesses had to say. They with others, remained at the spot till midnight.

"After consultation, it was decided to offer a reward of Rs. 1,000 to any one giving any information leading to the arrest of the assassins. This reward is to be proclaimed this morning by beat of drum."

This morning a house-to-house enquiry and search, where advisable, will be made by the police, under the guidance of a very old Bengalee Police Officer, Jogindra Nath Dass, who knows every house in the quarter, which is mostly inhabited by unfortunates, poor Uriyas and a large number of poor Bengalees. A few Eurasian families also live close by.

The Municipal sweepers and Dhangers, who sweep the streets early in the morning, have been informed that a reward of Rs. 50 will be given to any of them finding the revolver, which the police think the assassins must have thrown away somewhere close by.

Inspector Banerji, who received a money reward for the part he played in running Chaki to earth, was shortly afterwards transferred on promotion from the Bengal Police to the Bengal Criminal Investigation Department, and finally found himself in Calcutta. Indeed, he later gave evidence at the Alipore Magistrate's Court in the trial of the Conspiracy case to identify the photograph of the suicide Chaki, and was to have been a witness in the Sessions trial now proceeding at Alipore. Meanwhile, he had been transferred back to the Mozufferpore district, and was actually to have left by the mail last night. Deceased, who was unmarried, was about thirty years of age.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE "STATESMAN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

The "Statesman," commenting on the last crime of the Anarchists, says :—

"Government, after due consideration of all the facts, are satisfied that ordinary forms of trial must temporarily give place to a sharp and summary process. They will be supported by an overwhelming body of public opinion. The present condition of things is intolerable. It is a reproach to our civilization that the entire organization of society should be at the mercy of a secret guerilla, and no measures that may be necessary to restore order and security must be spared."

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" says :—

"The diabolical murder of Inspector Banerjee follows close upon the attempted assassination of the Lieutenant-Governor, and shows the dangerous condition into which a portion of the city has drifted. This foul crime upon a servant of the State will arouse feelings of the deepest and most justifiable indignation, and an insistent demand will be made for sterner and more repressive measures against men who have adopted murder as their trade."

THE ATTEMPT ON SIR A. FRASER.

Chowdhuri Repentent.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

Jotindra Nath Roy Chowdhuri, the would be assassin, appears to be very penitent. He refuses to make any statement beyond saying that he wants to be taken before the Lieutenant-Governor to ask His Honour's forgiveness. He further says that his intention in attempting to shoot Sir Andrew was to show Bengalis an example.

Horendra Nath Mozumdar, who is alleged to have been implicated in the attempt, expresses the greatest surprise at his arrest and does not profess to know why the police took him into custody.

The case is being enquired into.

LATER.

At the Calcutta Police Court, late this afternoon, before Mr. Thornhill, Jotendra Nath Roy Chowdhuri, the would-be murderer of the Lieutenant-Governor, was placed in the dock.

The Court-room was crowded with visitors, mostly Europeans.

Mr. Hume conducted the prosecution and Suresh Chandra Mitra defended the accused.

Mr. Barber, General Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, and a native teacher in the Scottish Churches' Institution were the only witnesses examined. Their evidence bore out the details already wired.

Kanai Lal Dutt's Execution.

BENGALI SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

Kanai Lal Dutt, who murdered Gossain, the Approver, was hanged early this morning in the Alipore Jail.

LATER.

The body of Kanai Lall was removed from Jail to the burning ghat, at Kalighat, followed by a large crowd of mourners numbering over 1,000 people, some 50 per cent. of whom were women, and so eager were people to see the face of the deceased that it was past 12-30 before the sacred torch was applied to the pyre. The body was profusely garlanded with flowers before removal and was cremated entirely in ghee and sandal wood, a method of cremation adopted only in case of rich and well-to-do or highly respected persons. A very large number of women took part in the ceremony. A funeral oration was delivered over the body by his uncle, which was received with continued shouts of "Kanailal-ki-jai."

S. N. BOSE APPEALS.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

Satyendra Nath Bose, the other condemned man, will be executed on Thursday next, if not reprieved by the Viceroy, to whom he has appealed.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Swarajya" Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 10.

The hearing of the charge of sedition against Babu Ram Hari, editor, printer and publisher of the "Swarajya" newspaper of Allahabad, has been commenced in the Court of Mr. Hopkins, District Magistrate, Allahabad.

Formal evidence was tendered to show that the accused was the editor, publisher and printer of the paper. Copies of issues containing articles, which form the subject of the prosecution, were filed and proved. Two translators of the Criminal Investigation Department then put in translations which they had made of the articles. These were entitled, "Bomb or Boycott" and "The Tyrant," and there was also a political ode entitled "Oppression," of which article "The Tyrant" was a sequel, which was also filed with the translation.

Gur Pershad, a despatcher in the "Swarajya" office, proved that there were 1,200 subscribers to the paper and in addition to the regular subscribers about 75 to 200 copies were sold weekly in the streets of Allahabad. The annual subscription is Rs. 2, including postage; single copies were sold for 2 pies.

Sujjad Husain, a copyist, stated that the issues in question were given him to be fair copied by the accused, in whose handwriting the originals were. He then gave the fair copies to the accused and they were thereupon printed.

A little boy, aged about 9, one of the "Swarajya" news venders, was then called. He said that on Saturdays he received copies of the "Swarajya" from the accused for sale, and that he sold them in the streets of Allahabad. On these occasions he had a bell with him, in order to arrest public attention, and he also called out the name of the "Swarajya."

The accused, who conducted his own defence, reserved his cross-examination of all the witnesses.

The case was adjourned till Wednesday, the 11th instant, Mr. Wallach said that he hoped to finish the proceedings before the Magistrate on Wednesday.

The "Swaraj" Case.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 10.

Judgment was delivered yesterday at Masulipatam, in the "Swaraj" sedition case.

The first accused was sentenced to nine months' and the second to six months' simple imprisonment.

The "India" Case.

FURTHER INCRIMINATING ARTICLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 10.

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Monro, Srinivasa Iyengar was indicted under Section 124A. with publishing seditious articles in his weekly Tamil newspaper "India."

LATER.

In the course of the hearing of the "India" Sedition case to-day, Mr. Nugent Grant, Acting Crown Prosecutor, asked permission of Mr. Justice Munro to put in certain other articles from the paper not forming a part of the present charge to prove animus on accused's part. He submitted he had made a similar application before the Magistrate, but it was not allowed.

Mr. Cowdell opposed the application.

His Lordship held the articles admissible in evidence under section 14 of the Evidence Act. In previous cases articles other than those forming part of the charge had been admitted by other High Courts and there was no objection to say that the articles should have been put in in the lower court. Articles were sought to be filed in the lower court, but the Chief Presidency Magistrate had shut them out.

Mr. Cowdell said he required copies of translations of the additional articles for purposes of his cross-examination and wanted time for cross-examination on these articles.

His Lordship acceded to Mr. Cowdell's request, and said the rest of the case might go on.

The cross-examination of the Tamil Translator will be reserved to the end.

Prosecution at Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 10.

Rather a unique circumstance took place in the Hyderabad Residency Court to-day, when the first case that came before the newly appointed First Assistant Resident, Mr. E. B. Howell, M.A., I.C.S., was one for sedition. There have been one or two cases of sedition before, but they were promptly disposed of by deporting the individual concerned. Although many sedition trials in other parts of the country have attracted spectators to the courts it was strange that so little interest was manifested at the Residency Court to-day, for only a small number of persons were present, although it was well known that the case would be called on for hearing.

The name of the accused is Balapa, *alias* Gangother Swami, *alias* Busappi, of Laloji, Belgaum District. He is a harmless looking individual with protruding teeth and crossed eyes.

Mr. Krishnamchariar, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent, and Inspector Clarke watched the case on behalf of the Nizam's Railway Police.

Accused was in a local train running between Alwal and Bolarum in a third class carriage on the 7th October. Twenty others were in the carriage. Accused had two sets of photographs of three leaders of the "New Party." One photograph was of Khudiram Bose. Accused showed this to passengers and said he blew up two ladies and some gentlemen and had been hanged. He said Tilak was a man working in the cause of Swadeshi, and was trying to stop the drain of large amounts of money to England, and that all Native States, except Hyderabad, were supporting him. If the Nizam joined the other Chiefs in India they would close all shops in the place, and he added that at Cawnpore the Sikhs had massacred 1,800 Europeans (English were pariahs and ought to be driven out of India) and on that account two regiments had been disbanded. The Native States were employing the disbanded men. Through Tilak's bidding 12,000 women broke their glass bangles because they were of foreign make. Subscriptions had been raised all over the country by natives.

The first witness called was Sayyid Ali, a peon in His Highness the Nizam's Abkari Department, who swore that accused on 7th October addressed the foregoing to the passengers in the Bolarum local train. He saw accused produce exhibits A and B, and in doing so said they were of men who were instrumental in boycotting English goods, and it was due to their efforts that all Native Chiefs have combined to rise against the British, but the Nizam was the only one holding aloof. The Sikhs were ordered to shoot the subjects of the pictures but refused, but turned on the British. Turkey and other outside Native States were all supporting the cause of the people. He made other statements of the same kind. He spoke in Urdu There were ten or fifteen people in the carriage.

Mirza Ali Khan, a passenger, caught hold of the accused while the train was in motion, and called on other passengers to bear witness.

Other witnesses corroborated. Mirza Ali Khan, who had the man arrested, also gave evidence, and charges were framed to which he pleaded "not guilty." The case was adjourned to the 30th instant.

Loyal Meeting at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 10.

A very largely attended meeting, composed of members of the ex-royal family, miytahids, talukdars, nobility and gentry of Lucknow was held to give expression to feelings of loyalty and attachment to the Throne and King. The resolutions passed were that the meeting utterly condemns vicious deeds, some thoughtless persons causing a feeling of unrest in the country, and desires to record its entire hatred of them, and affirms full confidence in the generosity and equity of the British Government and expressing gratitude for the many prerogatives of the people.

The general opinion here strongly urges effective measures for dealing with Bengali anarchists.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says :—"One thing is plain now, and that is the need for effective machinery to cope with the terrorist movement afoot in Bengal. If the authorities have laboured under any delusions as to the strength of the movement, now is the time to rid themselves of such and face the situation. As it is," it concludes, "the lesson taught them should be a sharp one—sharp and swift—that it may be truly understood."

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 12th September, 1908, amounted to Rs. 4,724, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 973. The total earnings from 1st January to 12th September, 1908, were Rs. 42,360, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 534.

A FALSE CHARGE.

A Vindictive Motive.

INFORMANTS ARRAIGNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 10.

Two men, named Ramchandra Vittoba Wagh, Hindu merchant, residing in the city, and Govind Swami Pillay, a young Madrasi clerk, aged 20, appeared to-day before the City Mamlatdar to answer a charge brought against them under Section 182, I. P. C. The above charge was based upon the following two letters :—

Poona, 7th October 1908.

To the Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Sir,—I beg to lay before you the following few lines, hoping that you will take steps. One man, by name Shanker Tookaram Powar, residing in Narayan Peth is in good terms with Brahmins and especially with Mr. Tilak, and he is trying to threw bomb on Mr. Carvalho. Why? Because Mr. Carvalho has sent a warrant to him at Sheoghad. For this reason Mr. Tilak, before going to jail, gave him Rs. 500 in order to prepare bombs. S. T. Powar is assisted by two men, viz., Dr. Lingu Rajanna and Ballaya Iranna Lingam, Koteval Chowdi. The bomb is being prepared and will be done in a few days. S. T. Powar has taken in his possession some dalals, who come to court daily. So I humbly beg to inform you beforehand and hope that you will take steps. If you search the three men's houses, you will find all the materials of the bomb. Ballaya while preparing the bomb with other men got hurt and he is at present sick.—I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, "One Who Knows."

The second letter, addressed to Mr. Carvalho, read as follows :—

Poona, 7th October 1908.

To Mr. H. F. Carvalho, City Magistrate, Poona.

Sir,—I most humbly beg to lay before you the following lines, hoping that you will take steps. One man, by name Shankar Tookaram Powar, residing in Narayan Peth, is in good terms with Brahmins, especially with Tilak, He is trying to throw a bomb on you only because you sent a warrant to Tilak at Sheoghad. Tilak before going to jail has given Rs. 500 to him to prepare it. Two men are assisting him, namely Lingu Rai Jannal, who is a pensioner and knows something about bombs, and Mr. Ballaya Irrana Lingam, Budhwar Peth, Kotwal Chowdi. S. T. Powar has taken in possession some dalals who came to your court daily to throw the bomb on you only because they got some money from him. If your Honour wants to know whether it is a fact or not, you search these three men's houses. You will find all the materials of the bomb. So I humbly beg to inform you beforehand hoping that you will be careful.—I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, "One Who Knows."

Mr. G. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the charge. Mr. S. N. Apte, pleader, defended accused No. 2. Accused No. 1 was undefended.

At the outset Mr. Davar intimated to the Court that he proposed to withdraw the charge against the second accused and to take his evidence in the case against accused No. 1. Govind Swami Pillay was accordingly discharged.

The first accused, Ramchandra Vittoba Wagh, on being examined by the Court, said he was a resident of the city. He did not write the two letters. All the parties referred to in the letters were his enemies.

Mr. Carvalho and Mr. Ostreham, District Superintendent of Police, gave formal evidence as to receipt of the letters.

Govind Swami Armagun Pillay, a Madrasi, examined, said :—I was a candidate in the Controller of Accounts Office. Before that I was a clerk on Rs. 30. I knew accused for a day or two before I wrote the letters for him. I came to know accused through one Anna while I was going to buy vegetables at about 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening. Accused said, "Let us go home and write the letters." We went up to the second storey of accused's house. Accused dictated the letters to me in Mahratti and I wrote them in English. I wrote one to the City Magistrate and one to the District Superintendent of Police. I identify the letters. I do not know Bal Gangadher Tilak nor Dr. Rangiah Lingu, Narayen Tookaram nor any of those mentioned in the letters. Accused said he was responsible for the contents of the letters and that he would sign them. The words "One Who Knows" at the end of the letters are written by me. I handed over the letters to the accused and he said he would sign them and post them. I went to the Marwari with a friend of mine named Troyle of the Military Accounts Department and the Marwari lent him Rs. 50 on my assurance.

Anajee Limajee, residing at Rasttias Peth and keeping a grocer's shop there, said: I knew accused for two or three years and Pillay for six or seven months, Dr. Lingu for a good many years. I am on good terms with all. Accused is not on good terms with all. The accused is not on good terms with these three; they had quarrelled once or twice over money matters. I had witnessed the quarrel between accused and Dr. Rajana about a month ago. Accused said to me that two letters were to be written. Five or six days after Govind Swami was passing by the shop of the accused. Govind Swami said to me that he was in need of money. I said I would point out a Marwari to him. Immediately thereafter we three went to the Marwari. Accused told Govind that he would have to write two letters. The Marwari paid Govind Rs. 10 on a bond of Rs. 20. After that we came to my house. Accused then asked Govind to write two letters in English, which Govind did. When accused dictated the letters to Govind I told him that he was not to write such letters in my house. Accused said "Where is the harm? I am going to sign them."

A few more witnesses were called and the case for the prosecution closed. The case was adjourned to the 13th instant.

REVIEWS.

"THE DIRA'S RUBY."—A sequel to "Soprano" and "Prima Donna" by F. Marion, Crawford.—(MacMillan.) In the present book we get the heroine of the two preceding books married, though it could hardly be called a love episode. In fact, Margaret Donne, the heroine, does not seem capable of loving any one, she is evidently a character so perfectly self-contained and self-reliant that another half either better or worse is unnecessary. In the closing chapter of the "Prima Donna" Margaret is engaged to Logothati, the Greek millionaire. In the "Dira's Ruby" she commences to have doubts, having doubts, excuses and unexplained trivialities are exaggerated. He goes his way, she hers; they meet, have a hurried explanation and each marries someone else whether for better or worse may require another book. She is not a heroine to create sympathy as the following will show:—"She wasted most of what she earned in a sort of half secret luxury and extravagance which made little show, but cost a great deal and gave her infinite satisfaction. . . It was a secret joy to her maid Potts, besides being a large source of revenue to live with a mistress who flatly refused even to wear a pair of silk stockings more than once, much less a pair of gloves." The most interesting personage in the book is undoubtably Barakat, the little Tartar maid, who managed to surmount all difficulties in a marvellous manner to gain what she wanted. She is the discoverer of the rubies thus introducing the mystic East into the story, which she brightens greatly by her quaint personality.

"THE PATHS OF THE RIGHTEOUS" by L. Dougale,—(Macmillan).—One character in this book is so uncommonly well drawn, so true to life that each reader will have met the counter part. This is Ethel Compton, wife of the Vicar of Mosford. She is grandneice of the Countess of Sarum, whose husband, the Earl, had given them the living. The Dowager Countess of Sarum lived at Mosford Park and is the fixed star of Ethel Compton's social firmament. Her husband, so far as she knew, has only one relative, an uncle somewhere away in Canada. Suddenly, a letter arrives saying that this uncle and his wife are in England, having retired from business, a shop of some sort, and want to come and live in Mosford. Moreover he was a dissenter. Both Ethel and her husband are real people and act as one would expect them to, which was not exactly ideal. It is a well thought out story.

"THE GREEN PARROT" by Bernard Capes—(George Bell).—This story is refreshing and a parrot plays an important part in it. John Wisdom, alias Herne, is an interesting hero. When he appeared to have come to the end of everything and went to consult a friend as to what was best to do under the circumstances, a sort of undefined idea of suicide seemed to pervate the air, which made him angry and he determind to try fresh scenes. He packed his few possesions and set out, thus discovering the boy and the parrot which worked out his salvation.

"MAMMA" by Rhoda Broughton—(Macmillan & Co.)—Books by this authoress are too well known to require much criticism. In the present work "Mamma" is introduced on her 70th birthday and so well drawn is this character that though the reader is allowed to peep behind the scenes and knows by what vanity and selfishness "Mamma" is dominated, yet one can quite well understand how this clever old lady has made herself the centre of an admiring and devoted crowd of relatives.

"REMINISCENCES OF A STONEMASON" by a Working Man—(Murray).—Most opportunely does this work appear just when there is so much heard of the unemployed. One follows the career of this workman with great interest. He emigrates to Canada goes on to America, has some strange experiences, but neither gets regular work nor pay; after tramping begging and starving, returns to the old country, where he finds work. His experiences as unemployed are well worth reading. On one occasion a neighbour came in with a tasty morsel to his wife, saying, "I'm going to stand and see you eat it, not a bit is for that lazy man of yours." It seemed hard, he adds, when I was tramping miles and leaving no stone unturned that would help in any way to procure work. He speaks most highly of his wife who in the worst times always helped either with sewing or anything that came to hand to keep the home together. He also has something to say against "Back to the Land." People find the country dull because all the old rural sports and pastimes are done away with and nothing introduced to replace them. He was a sober man and did not care to spend his evening in the village Inn. The author had got over his troubles when the book ends, and did not find machinery which is the cause of many unemployed do much harm to his trade, though it is introduced.

"CATHERINE'S CHILD" by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture—(George Bell).—Very few readers will admire "Philippa Catherine's Child." A self-willed, ungrateful young lady who, however, hardly deserves so severe a lesson as she is made to undergo. Catharine Adelstane, the mother, is a widow and far too weak and yielding a character. To sit down and patiently take all the trouble and sorrow that comes your way may sound very good, but a little fight and determination to try and make things go as you wish is better for this world.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"The New Clown."

The Hugh Ward Comedy Company had a very good house last night when they played "The New Clown." The piece abounds in droll situations, and the Company made the most of them. As the lord who had to escape from the consequences of a murder which he believed he had committed, and who joined a circus as a clown in order to obtain a doubtful incognito, Mr. Hugh Ward had great opportunities of showing his versatility. Miss Palotta as a Circus Girl was very fascinating and Mr. Phykeham as a Ring-master was in great form. There were several songs, all of which were well rendered, and the whole thing was admirably presented. "The New Clown" will be played again to-night.

Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court, was to have returned to Burma yesterday afternoon, by the Calcutta Mail steamer, after spending 8 months' leave at Home. The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, of the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India, and Mr. H. L. Bell, the newly appointed Puisne Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court, were also to arrive by the same boat, which brings the Bandmann Comedy Company, for whose Rangoon season [illegible] nights the booking, [illegible] is brisk.

BOGUS POLICE RAID.

Eight Imposters Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

Another bogus police raid was made recently on a house in Iyan village, Chanditola Thana, Serampere, and eight Bengalis have been arrested in respect of the same.

It appears that one night a party of young men, numbering about twelve, called at the house of one of the middle-class villagers of Iyan, and stated that they were police officers and constables of the local Thana.

They proposed to search the house, as a warrant of search and arrest, it is said, had been issued. The inmates of the house were taken by surprise and questioned the men as to what was their alleged offence and demanded to see the search warrant, but no warrant was produced.

In the meantime, the presence of these men in the locality and the subsequent confusion and disturbance, brought some neighbours to the scene, and with their aid eight men were caught and taken to the Thana, where a charge of house trespass and false personation was lodged against them.

The rest of the accused succeeded in effecting their escape in the confusion and have not yet been caught. The accused are now awaiting trial at Serampore.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Gondia-Nagpur Extension.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

An Umrer (Central Provinces) telegram dated November 9th, states that the Gondia-Nagpur extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was opened by Mr. Craddock, the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, who was asked by Mr. Manson, Agent of the Line, to perform the ceremony, and who presented him with a gold key.

He unlocked the capstan, lowered the signal and admitted the Western express, the first train, to go round, and made a short speech wishing all success to the new extension and to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. He called for three cheers, which were heartily given. The whole function was most successful.

TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

Presence of Nair Ladies.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 10.

The fifth session of the Travancore Popular Assembly was opened at Trivandrum yesterday, when Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari, the Dewan, delivered an address in Malayalam, the translation of which was then read.

For the first time in the history of the Assembly native ladies were present, most of them being Nair ladies. A large number of non-official visitors were also present.

SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

Arrival at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 10.

Rear-Admiral Sir George Warrender, Bart., Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, arrived on board the "Hyacinth" in the Madras Harbour, this morning.

The Admiral landed and drove to Government House, where he will be the guest of the Governor.

MALBA DACOITY CASE.

Suspects not Identified.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

The twenty-five young men, including the National school boys supposed to be concerned in the recent Malba dacoity case, were taken to Gopalpur to be identified by the complainant's wife, but she failed to recognize any.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Culprit Run to Earth.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

The robber of Rs. 1,20,000 worth of emeralds, which disappeared so mysteriously from the Post Office in February last, has been run to earth at last.

Inspector Preonath Mukerji, of Moocheepara Thana, has succeeded in recovering all but a fractional portion of the stolen property, that is to say, about Rs. 1,19,000 worth of the stones.

CHITTAGONG SHOOTING CASE.

Accused Committed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

D'Santos, the accused in the Chittagong shooting case, has been committed to the Chittagong Sessions.

The trial is awaited by the Chittagong public with unusual interest.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs. a.
Previously acknowledged	93,722-13
A Sympathising Gambler	100
Members of the Parsee Cricket Club...	40
Mr. Bhikhaji Burjorji Baria	15
K. S. P....	15
Charity	7
A Zoroastrian	5
Burjorjee Ardeshir Enti (Bhavnagar)...	5
In sad memory of Bai Avabai Rustomji Mody by a relative	5
Philanthropy	3
Total ...	93,917-13

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

September, 10 1908.

THE VALA STATE.

Arrival of Thakore Saheb.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BHAVNAGAR, NOVEMBER 10.

There was a grand public gathering at Vala, in Kathiawar, when addresses were presented to the popular ruler.

The 9th of November will really ever remain memorable in the history of the Vala State, when the whole town was made gay and attractive by flags and bunting and illuminated by the grateful public, and a grand, unprecedented and crowded gathering was held in the spacious hall of the Vernacular School, where, besides numerous merchants, farmers, bhagats, talukdars, and State officials, several admirers of the Thakore Saheb from Bhavnagar and other towns attended to honour Thakore Shri Vakhatsinhji.

On the arrival of the Thakore Saheb with the Princes and his popular Dewan, Mr. Ratanshah Damri, the whole gathering rose and accorded them a hearty reception.

After some excellent recitations suited to the occasion, three handsomely worded addresses, in beautiful silver caskets, were presented to His Highness the Thakore Saheb, the first being from the Mahajan and farmers, the second from the bhagats and talukdars, and the third from the State employes. These addresses gratefully appreciated the many noble qualities of head and heart and the paternal and generous policy, in the dreadful times of recent famines and plague, of the Thakore Saheb, who was so admirably helped by his ever-energetic, loyal and capable Dewan, Mr. Damri, during whose short career the much-coveted mutual affection of ruler and ruled has reached such a marvellous height. The addresses also expressed joy at the restoration of two able officers, Mr. Hiralal and Jamadar Khawaja Mahommad to their original posts.

The Thakore Saheb accepted, amidst applause, these addresses, in graceful and grateful terms, and expressed his satisfaction and delight to see his services thus appreciated by the public of Vala. The Thakore Saheb then declared that his responsible task was greatly lightened by the faithful and conscientious services rendered by his able Dewan, Mr. Damri.

The proceedings of this historic gathering terminated amidst great rejoicing.

SYMPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the many suggestions that have been of late put from time to time for the pacification of the present unrest in India, the proposal that the officials and the nonofficials ought to meet much oftener and more freely seems the one deserving of much success. One is constrained to remark that not only that such occasions occur very rarely but that the relations are anyhow getting rather strained. A few days ago some such attempt was made at Belgaon, and it is indeed a matter of much satisfaction that the Bombay Presidency at least has been at present very lucky in having at the head of its administration a Governor who seems to have made it a point to lose no opportunity of mixing with the leaders of the various communities and every European official must imitate this example set by His Excellency. It is only by such personal interviews and informal discussions that the existing misunderstandings between officials and nonofficials can be removed. There ought to be the freest possible exchange of views and there should be very many opportunities for the discussion of the various measures for the improvement of the existing methods of administration. An effort in this direction can be made in the first place by Judges and Collectors by inviting Pleaders and such other influential leaders to some social functions; and only such gatherings and conferences will lead to a better understanding of each other's standpoint. Only then can officials show that they are not pure autocrats grasping all power and desirous of nothing but the good of their own community, and the non-officials can prove that they do not intend to wrest all the power from the official Bureaucracy or drive the Europeans out of India. The aim of the best men of each of the parties must be the good of the public though their methods of attaining this goal may differ, but comment can be fairly made that the regrettable friction is more or less due to the absence of a common platform for the officials and the nonofficials to work upon. We want earnest labourers for promoting friendly intercourse between the races.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

WHERE WAS CHARLES I. BEHEADED.

The distinction of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution" is a paper by Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard on "Whitehall Palace and the execution of King Charles I." A detachable plate is given of the banqueting-house, Whitehall, as it was in 1713. The Canon quotes a story of the late Lord Beaconsfield which, whether it be apocryphal or not, he thinks is well worth repeating:—

One of his supporters once asked him to give a word of advice to his boy. The statesman groaned, but consented. "My young friend," he said in his most impressive manner to the lad, "your father has asked me to give you some advice, which may be of service to you all your life. Never then ask who wrote the 'Letters of Junius,' or on which side of Whitehall Charles I was beheaded, for if you do you will be considered a bore, and that is something too dreadful for you at your tender age to understand. Yet in spite of the advice of that great wit, these questions have never been allowed to lie dormant.

Undaunted by this advice, the Canon holds it proved that the King was executed in front, in the open street, and inclines to the view that the execution took place under the second or third window of the banqueting-house, facing the Horse Guards.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILL and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 5.

After the appearance of my letter, dealing with the causes assumed by me to have led to the disastrous floods of September 29th, which was published in the "Bombay Gazette" of a subsequent date, accident threw me in the way of some professional gentlemen, whom I took the advantage to consult relative to the theories propounded by me, and I am at liberty to say that they generally agree with my propositions with some additional suggestions, such as bursting of tanks, which unfortunately have little or nothing to do with the causes described by me. I shall be obliged if you would permit me to-day to add a remark or two. I have already emphasised the necessity of doing away with the Muslim Jung or Laik-ud Dowlah Bridge and the Tippoo Khan dam at Sangum, the extending of Oliphant and Afzulgunj Bridges, the use of lattice-girder parapet-walls, and the widening of the Moosi River bed. I now suggest that the Bulkapore channel, which feeds the Hoosain Saugor Lake, should be

dened in the best manner possible, so as to break the force of the tidal flow when the Moosi is in flood. In view of this eventuality, it would be imperatively necessary to construct an additional weir similar to the one on the Secunderabad side of the Hoosain Saugor, on the southern portion of the tank—say, between the old boat-house and the building Mr. Shapurji Chenoy intended as a Memorial Hospital to his deceased wife, but which Colonel Lawrie objected to on the ground, he said, of the water in the lake becoming contaminated thereby.

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On the day of the recent flood and for many days following, there was almost a maniacal rush for newspapers and not a single reading-room or a house adorned with so valuable a commodity was left unstormed. Subscribers, outsiders, friends, no-friends, and "all-bodies" became unconscious of the ordinary forms of courtesy, so pent up, indeed, were they with their anxiety, that all they could say was "Let us have a look" and then start tilting in the air after the fashion of Don Quixote. But what was the result of their efforts to get at the news? In a word, just this: they saw the loss of human life pathetically minimised, personal feats of somebody exaggerated, a veil thrown over the real destruction of property, police wickedness glossed over, and the rest a myth. Newspapers, hundreds of miles away, have to depend upon correspondents, correspondents—some at least—on hearsay and hearsay on nobody. Still, pity of pities, what is it all? If not exaggeration at highwater mark, it is minimization with the sure potency of an anasthesia. This, therefore, plainly shows how momentous, how indispensable, is a local newspaper for a country that has a reputation to save. But Hyderabad is a Native State and that obnoxious Press Gagging Act is in operation here, and consequently a paper cannot be printed on the spot, though, if one wishes to risk money, brains, and convenience, he could produce one by editing it here and publishing it in British territory. But this even is hazardous for the reason that as soon as any person of importance,—particularly a Residency official—is adversely criticised the editor becomes one of those persons whose residence in the Nizam's Dominions is undesirable and he gets seven days to quit! Still there is another indigenous difficulty, and that is the apathy of the reading public, with certain honourable exceptions of course—many take in the paper but will not pay. It would be a happy day for this callous and indolent City could a Carnegie spring up. We might then have a readable daily for the mere asking, with the added honour of knowing that every citizen, big or small, is a "subscriber," hence a voluminous register of five lakhs, or if the Dominions are included eleven millions, which might mean one better than the London "Times."

A fortnight or so ago a remark was made by me, in view of the present distress and the rise in prices of foodstuffs, that should the Government insist on the non-exportation of grain from the Dominions to foreign centres, the woes of the people would vanish. Whether any steps have been taken in this direction, I cannot vouch, but that there is substance in the suggestion is self-apparent. As a matter of fact, I ascertained the opinions of wholesale dealers here and in Secunderabad, and they have assured me that if exportation were to cease for a time they would undertake to sell coarse rice at 20 seers the rupee and jowari at 40 seers. If such a happy consummation eventuates, it would be only a question of years to see the City spring up, phœnixlike as it were, from its ashes. It is difficult to explain why the benevolent Government of H. H. the Nizam is inactive in adopting a measure which could offend nobody. It has allotted large sums of money for relieving distress, but this could be diverted for building houses for the homeless if living is made cheap. Thousands of people who have lost their dwellings are unable to rebuild them, though they are able to eke out an existence to keep life going.

***

Mr. C. H. Gabriel has relieved Captain Shakespear of his duties as Superintendent of the Residency Bazaars, while the latter has temporarily taken charge of the portfolio of First Assistant Resident from Captain A. B. Minchin, who has been appointed to the Foreign Office during the absence on leave of Major W. Haig, who for long was First Assistant Resident.

***

Major C. P. George, of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, has been granted by the Resident six months' leave to England, with effect from the 7th November current or date of departure.

***

Mr. E. Meppin Walter, of the Secunderabad District Police, has been confirmed as Inspector.

***

Vehicles are now able to pass over the Afzulgunj Bridge, a temporary diversion having been effected, while a number of small thatched huts for the sale of different commodities and fruits have been erected in place of the fine masonry stalls which have been mercilessly washed away. The work of clearing the debris is proceeding apace, but it will take months to complete it.

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Writing to one of the Bombay dailies, Mr. Abu Raza, the Chief City Magistrate here, stated:—"The current of the Moosi on the night of the flood was so great that heaps of things were carried away and hundreds of people were deprived of their all. The policemen—whose duty it is under every civilised Government to protect the helpless—looked upon that memorable night and the days following as a regular holiday for themselves, and some of them went about looting the property of the unfortunate victims of the flood. One of these bold rogues was tried by me, and he had the impudence to confess that he had made a mistake in not informing his superior officer. I sentenced the bold thief to three years and one month under different sections of the Nizam's Code." Coming from the Chief Magistrate himself, this statement throws a flood of light on the crimes perpetrated by the City Police, and the clause that they "looked upon that memorable night and the days following as a regular holiday," is an unsavoury commentary on the character of the police. While dealing with the subject myself, I pointed out that hundreds of those villains profitted by the loot and that most of them had levanted to the districts with their unholy booty. It reads remarkable therefore that the official statement to Press representatives should affirm that only 97 men were missing, 12 of whom were reported as perished and the rest engaged in a search for missing relatives. Is this the way to go in search of missing relatives—robbing the dead and making off with loot?

SCIENCE AND THE MYSTERY OF LIFE.

The Effect of the Mind on the Body.

Some very striking statements were made in the addresses delivered by eminent medical men to students at the opening of the medical session last week.

Dr. Alexander MacAlister, the Professor of Anatomy to the University of Cambridge, speaking at King's College on the anatomy of the brain, said: "The crowning mystery of all is that this incomparably complicated apparatus has grown up out of an infinitesimally minute fraction of a single germ cell, the ovum. We can watch this process of embryogenic evolution, and can see the several parts built up, but we stand amazed at the sight. This germ cell receives no other material to nourish it during its growth, maturation, and development than that which the parent has elaborated out of the bread and butter and beef of her foodstuff, and yet it not only develops this apparatus and the equally intricate subsidiary arrangements in the body connecte with it, which it is the function of the nervous system to correlate, but it also becomes built up so as to become eventually identical with the parental nervous system.

The mystery is enormously enhanced by the fact that the parental nervous system has had nothing to do, at any stage, with the genesis or growth of any of the elements of the germ cell itself. There is more at the back of this evolution than a physico-chemical action. Evolution is the name we give to the model process of growth, but we are left where we were as regards the mystery of origins, or of the forces by which this process is brought about and directed.

THE EXISTENCE OF MIND.

"It seems to be one of the strangest phases of human thought that we should ever have been brought to entertain any doubt of the existence of our own minds. In the last analysis the only existence of which we have direct experience is our personal consciousness. To deny the existence of that which we know directly, and to regard it at second hand as a product of the material nature, which we only know indirectly and by means of the knowledge in that very mind itself, simply leads to a universal nescience. I do not under-estimate the far-reaching value of the theory of evolution. As a model and heuristic hypothesis, it enables us to comprehend much of the past history of organic nature that would otherwise be incomprehensible; but when we array all that we know of the development of living forms we see that the organic world has from its beginning been moving harmoniously onwards step by step towards its present order, along a course which to us who view the result after the event now appears to have been inevitable. Nowhere has it been apparent at any stage what the future order is about to be.

"No generation plays its part because it knows what will be the outcoming result, yet that result is a well-ordered cosmos, not a chaos, and is only intelligible on the hypothesis that behind all these there is a continuing mind in whose thought all these actors and their several parts are perfectly forecast and related. It is not only in biology that hypotheses have to be used as the servants not the masters. In the more recent physical science there is, at present, in view of the many startling new developments, a need for the revision of the fundamental hypotheses, and just as the veteran physiologist summed up the probable future of his science in the word 'ignorabimus,' so we find an eminent physicist forecasting that the future of physical science may be something of which now we have absolutely no conception."

LIFE-LONG ORIGINAL SEARCH.

Regretting that the lengthening of the medical course and the increase of the number of subjects made anatomy only one out of five sciences in which laboratory work had to be done, Prof. MacAlister laments this as "a misfortune, the more so as the development of surgery required a more precise topographical knowledge of many parts that they used to regard as out of the reach of operation, while also the subject had become one of greater complexity in details. The enormous developments of the range of knowledge and the practical nature of the methods employed in teaching the other sciences has rendered this diminution inevitable. There was no other profession in which the knowledge of so many fundamental sciences was inexorably necessary. The practice of medicine and surgery had this distinguishing characteristic, that members of our profession, whether they liked it or not, were engaged in what was essentially original research during the whole of their lives, and they ought to be adding continually to their own knowledge and to the general fabric of medical science. No matter how many degrees or diplomas they obtained they could never cease being medical students.

DANGER OF SPECIALISATION.

"These fundamental scientific studies, physics, chemistry, biology, anatomy, physiology, and pathology, including bacteriology, were each of prodigious and growing extent. No man could hope to master them all; indeed in these days of specialisation it was difficult for any one to become conversant with the whole range of any one science as it ought to be known. He spoke feelingly, for in the one science which he had been teaching for the last 48 years he was only now beginning to comprehend the depth of his ignrance. Sciences which were so large and so rapidly increasing must be taught by specialists who devoted their lives to their respective subjects and in this there was an advantage and a danger. An advantage because he who knew best must speak with the greatest authority. The danger was that it often happened that the facts of the science most interesting to the specialist were those of the least value to the practitioner."

MIND AND BODY.

Dr. Harrington Sainsbury dwelt on the influence of the mind on the body in speaking to the students of the School of Medicine for Women.

"What the mechanism of conveyance and application might be, however, concealed the route, the fact was unquestionable," he said, "that the mind influenced the body now quicking, now depressing the vitality of the cell. By the mind they understood the intellectual faculties but there was another side to the subjecivity of man—viz., the emotional or affective, and these influenced even more powerfully cell activity. How? Here was a great mystery; but again the fact was certain, the psyche was a great moving element in what they were pleased to regard as the lower planes of life, the bodily workings. But did this bear upon the medical curriculum? It did, indeed; nor must they ever lose sight of it. If the working of the cell was subject to the mental and emotional factor, then the psychology of man became a study of direct and supreme intrest for them. Henceforth it became theirs to enlist that psychology into the medical service of the body, and to learn how that might be done. The trouble, however, was that the practical business of life, in the case the medical curriculum for the next five year, was often so engrossing that it tended to monopolise the attention, and to leave no room for studies and recreations which stand outside the line of its strong compelling current. What should they do? why must fight against that compulsion, and thus, supposing that in their progress so far they had acquired an interest in poetry, in art, in music to consider only the æsthetic side of the psyche, they must keep these interests alive.

"In support of this advice he quoted the words of Darwin:—'If I had to live my life again I would have made a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week, for perhaps the part of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept active through use.' The æsthetic aspect of man did not reveal to us the whole of his humanity; there was, besides, the ethici aspect and the religious aspect, both calling loud for consideration, both standing for much more than the æsthetic in the standardisation of character. He would remind them that these aspects of humanity covered forces of immense potential, whether their own sakes as well as for the sake of others they could not afford to ignore; forces, moreover, which were subject to the great law of growth with use, of atrophy with disuse. Let them give the whole subject their very earnest consideration and endeavour by the development of their now psychic powers to the best of their ability to have as much as possible in common with their fellows."

INDIA AND THE MOTOR CAR.

ON THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

The motor-car, says Mr. Robert L. Jefferson, F. R. G. S., in the Paris "Daily Mail," has given a zest to life in our great Indian Empire. Every body who can afford it buys a car. Everybody who cannot afford it sighs for the time to come when the delights of automobilism will not be denied. The native princes are "whols hoggers" in the sport, and buy their cars, not in mere ones or twos, but in scores.

And the explanation is simple. India is an ideal country for motoring. The roads are splendid, the scenery glorious, and, in the non-monsoon season, the climate is just right for motoring enjoyment. In Bombay, and Calcutta and Madras the moneyed population has seized upon the new locomotion with avidity, and where less than five years ago a motor-car was a novelty hundreds of cars are now careering about the streets.

Three powerful unions for the promotion and protection of motoring interests have their headquarters in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras respectively; motor exhibitions are annually held in Calcutta and Bombay; reliability trials and gymkhanas are of frequent occurrence during the season, while motor tours on the great highways of the Empire are constantly being organised. India is, indeed, enthusiastic over the automobile.

A GODSEND TO LETHARGIC LIFE.

The Indian life is necessarily of a lethargic character. The climate makes it so. No matter how full of energy the new-comer may be, a month or two suffices to knock the bottom out of his strenuousness, and he slackens off like all other Anglo-Indians. And here motoring comes as a godsend. It possesses just that amount of sport without violent exercise which makes it fascinating. It tends to keep one in the fresh air instead of lounging beneath the punkah, and this spells health in an enervating climate. Every motorist I have met in India declares that motoring has opened out a fresh interest and has made the Indian climate more tolerable.

When the motoring possibilities of India are better known, I fully anticipate that each "cold weather" will see an influx of motoring visitors. Europe is, after all, soon exhausted by the enthusiastic driver—and where can he motor outside Europe? India alone possesses passable roads, and to India I commend him.

Undoubtedly, the Grand Trunk road should have the greatest attraction for the motorist, I have driven all over India but I always remember my journey down the Grand Trunk as the most enjoyable of my tours in that country.

Anglo-Indians are very proud of "The Road." They declare it to be the finest highway in the world. Its engineering is magnificent, and its surface, except in one or two places, beyond comparison. In addition, it passes through a portion of India full of historical interest.

A FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES' RUN.

The road officially begins up on the fringe of the hills at Peshawar, close to the Afghan frontier. And hence it proceeds uninterruptedly until Calcutta brings it to a close—fifteen hundred miles of the best going in the world.

Our first day's run takes us via Attock to the great military camp of Rawal Pindi. We have crossed the Indus at Attock and have inspected the famous fort. The road has been hilly nearly all the way, but the views have been superb. From Rawal Pindi more hills, but we are now dropping towards the great Punjab plain. At Jhelum we cross the broad river of that name. At Kathala the Chenab, and at Lahore, capital of the Punjab, the hills have all vanished and the great plain now spreads right away to the confines of Bengal.

Broad, smooth, and lined with double rows of trees, the great road rolls onward. Bullock carts and ambling coolies make the motorist careful, but here and there are long deserted stretches, where one can see for miles ahead when the throttle can be open to the full and when every ounce of speed can be got out of the engine—with no fear of police traps, for India scorns such tricks—at present.

But the dust! Beautiful of surface as the road is, it is composed of "kunker" or dried ant hills. The surface dust is as fine as powdered chalk, and behind us it rises in a tremendous white cloud. Ahead the smiling country opens out in varying vistas of beauty. Behind, we gaze into a fog which obscures everything.

REMINISCENCES OF THE MUTINY.

We are enchanted with Amritsar and its golden temple, and at Ludhiana we enter upon a length of road almost incomparable. Straight as a pencil it stretches for over eighty miles until Amballa is reached. Thence through Karnal, to Delhi—city of the Jumma Musjid, of Dewan-i-am, of Dewan-i-khas, and the famous Kashmir gate. We may branch off here to visit Meerut—where the never-to-be-forgotten Mutiny broke out—and, returning to the road, proceed to Agra, to find that wonder of the world, the Taj Mahal, overshadowing all other interest.

Gwalior State is near and is attractive. The Maharajah is a keen motorist and possesses quite a fleet of up-to-date cars. He welcomes motorists and the roads of his State receive special care on this account, while his subject have been commanded to offer all respect to the motoring tourist,

Back to the road and on to Cawnpore and here, for the first time we see Holy Mother Ganges. Mayhap we leave the road to visit Lucknow for the sake of the history attaching to its name but back to Cawnpore we must come, and once more the road carries us in a succession of long straights to ancient Allahabad. Across the Ganges once more and a smart day's run brings us to Benares, the sacred city of the Hindu. We visit the wonderful temples during the day; we watch the gruesome ceremonies on the burning ghauts at night. Benares is the most impressive of Indian cities.

THE SHIKARI'S PARADISE.

We are now close to Bengal, we see the Ganges for the last time. The paddy field have given place to the jungle. For mile upon mile the road passes determinedly through the dense tropical growth. The comfortable hotel of the Punjab and Agra-Oudh are replaced by the Government dak bungalows. The road becomes undulating; it is a wild country, teeming with animal life, and the paradise of the Anglo-Indian shikari.

It is a long long way across this steamy land of Bengal, and not interesting, only eerie. Not until Burdwan is passed do we feel we are once more near civilisation. Then we pass through Chandernagore, a little French province a mile square, where everything is very French, and where the Grand Trunk is called on the road signs "Route de Benares." Then a long succession of densely-populated villages, until at length our wheels bump heavily over the crowded Howrah Bridge and we are in Calcutta.

It is a very wonderful road, and its environs are crowded with interest. For the motorist I think it is incomparable, since owing to the distance-annihilating power of the modern automobile, one can, with ordinary luck, be assured of first class accomodation everyday, except perhaps on the stretch across Bengal; but, even there the dak bungalow are very passable. There is, in fact, no need to "rough it," India is, after all, a civilised country, and there is no man on earth who knows better how to make himself comfortable than the average Anglo-Indian.

And the motorist is heartily welcome. The authorities are, without exception, tolerant to the sport and the natives, with very few exception, are extremely polite. The regulations governing motoring in India are of the lightest character, while the motoring societies already mentioned are doing their best to encourage the sport, at the same time opposing any attempt at ultra-restrictive legislation.

It would not, therefore, be surprising if in the earn further India became a great motor-touring ground

THE DALAI LAMA.

ENTRY INTO PEKIN.

A picturesque account of the arrival of the Dalai Lama at Pekin on the 29th September is given by a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" who, in company with a large number of other Europeans, witnessed the event from the city walls just above the Tsien Men.

"In front, westward, and curving to the north," he writes, "lay the hills, about four or five thousand feet high, a slight haze upon the more distant, a faint shimmer of heat rising from those near. The sky was a deep blue, and the sun, pleasantly warm, turned the yellow roofs of the Imperial Palace, on the right, to pale gold. Behind were the white buildings of the Legation Quarter, and on the left, a grey cluster of Chinese houses. From where I stood I could see the Belgian station—the northern terminus of the Hankow Railway—and, on the platform at which the Lama's train was expected, two large orange-coloured standards floating above either end of a line of piled arms. The open space between the station and the towering walls was thronged with Chinese, massed in a wide semi-circle, and held together, like a large blue bundle, by a yellow cordon of khaki-clad police. To the right of the station-yard another guard of honour stood at ease, springing to attention every now and then, to salute officials driven past in closed carriages, whilst inside the yard itself a string of shaggy ponies with heavy Chinese saddles and trappings of red and yellow were held in readiness in front of a group of blue-hooded Pekin carts. A deepening murmur behind us showed that the "enceinte," or large-walled area between the outer and the inner gate, was also filling with spectators.

"The train was expected shortly after halfpast one, and as the time approached the order was given to unpile arms. The guard which had broken off, swarmed up on to the platform, stood to, dressed by the right, and waited at attention. Almost immediately the train steamed in. There rolled out of it, wave upon wave, a sea of human beings more barbaric and astonishing than any I had expected. At first the station seemed a tangled skein, with threads of every conceivable colour crossed and intertwining. Then, gradually, the medley disengaged, thinned, and lengthened into processional column, headed by mounted standard-bearers with scarlet hats shaped like large tulips. Behind them rode six drummers, a drum at either knee, beating in strict, slow time, with elaborate twirl and flourish. Next came a body of men whose dark eyes and faces looked almost black beneath wide brass helmets, flat and burnished. They wore flowing capes of yellow, red, and purple, and rode unkempt ponies with long manes and tails. A troop of modern-drilled mounted infantry followed with drawn swords, preceding four mounted buglers, who heralded the approach of the great yellow chair in which sat the Lama, curtained from view and borne by some twenty chair-carriers, eight actually supporting him, twelve marching in front, six on each side with ropes passed over right and left shoulders. Behind the chair was carried an enormous yellow sunshade, richly draped like a canopy and majestically waving, and beside it a smaller one, spangled and glittering. In the rear of the procession rode some fifty priests, swathed from shoulder to ankle in thick chocolate-coloured blankets with close-cropped heads and clean-shaven copper-brown faces. Except that they wore no cowls they looked like a group of monks brought back to life from the age of Chaucer. Just as the procession swept through the "enceinte" into the dark of the inner gate loosely clad, clattering horsemen galloped along its flanks.

"The road from the Tsien Men to the An-ting Men lies straight through the Tartar City. The procession skirted the white walls of the Legation Quarter till it came opposite its northern entrance at the Rue Thoman, then, turning due north, proceeded towards Teng Shih Kow. Here, as I was on foot I had some difficulty in pushing my way through the crowd, and caught at one point in a whirlpool of struggling Chinese, I was forced to drive down a narrow side-street into a network of lanes. Rejoining the procession further on, where there were fewer shops and rickshaws could run along the path, I urged my coolie ahead, and passed out of the An-ting Men in front of the procession in order to get a good view of its filing out, under the shadow of the gateway tower, into the plain. The sight was well worth the trouble I had taken. The plain between the city and the Yellow Temple, towards which the procession headed, is treeless and billowy like an English down, with good, crisp turf that sets your pony galloping and gives back a delicious soft, firm sound under its hoofs. As the column wound across it, rising and falling, the sun dancing on its brilliant colours and flashing on its bared steel, it looked, with its waving standards, like some monstrous snake, horned and iridescent. Or, as one glanced back at the gray city and forward to the low red wall enclosing the Temple, one saw it as a cavalcade released and merry, advancing gladly towards a pleasure garden set like a jade stone in a band of rubies. But the crowning moment came near the journey's end. There, in front of its entrance, stood the Temple's priests, long-robed, facing one another in yellow rows, like giant daffodils against a background of green trees, given suddenly to view by opening doors; for just as the head of the procession began to cross the white arched bridge opposite, the massive gates swung back and showed the grounds. They stood thus, these priests, a wind fluttering their gowns, whilst the train of scarlet and blue, and yellow matching their own, passed up between them; then, as the end of the column swept leftward out of sight they closed, and moved together into the circle of green. Just for a moment one had them there; then the big gates swung to again, and the picture was gone."

AUSTRALIAN FISHERIES.

THE announcement that the Scottish fishermen who have visited the Australian States during the last few months, with the object of ascertaining which is the best of them in which to settle their comrades who mean to emigrate to this part of the world, intend to make their homes in South Australia, will be very welcome, says the "Adelaide Chronicle." Apart from the advantages which will accrue from the introduction of so many eligible settlers, there is the attraction which lies in the probable increase of the supply of fish as a result of their activity. There are plenty of fish in the waters round the South Australian coast, and they only need to be caught and properly treated to provide a very appetising and acceptable addition to the diet of the people. Unfortunately at present in this State fish on the tables of the people are very scarce and very dear. This to some extent is due to the large quantities which are exported to the eastern States, where a big demand at remunerative rates is constant. It also arises in some degree from the fact that enough people are not engaged in the fishing industry, and that the appliances which they have under their control are not sufficiently up to date. The Scotchmen who are to be introduced here by the delegates whom they have sent ahead to prepare the way for them are all experts, and should the enterprise they represent be established here, and prove successful, everybody will have reason to congratulate himself. The Price Government have treated the fishermen very well, and have put at their disposal a wide area of land on Kangaroo Island, which, of course, if occupied, will have to be purchased or leased under the existing Acts. For the time being it is being held open for the Scotchmen, who, supposing they carry out their avowed intention, will be very valuable additions to the population on Kangaroo Island. Before South Australia was founded Kangaroo Island was the head-quarters of a profitable whaling industry, and history would repeat itself supposing that in these latter days it were to become a flourishing entrepot of fishing and canning. The Scotchmen will be welcome colonists, and should they come everyone in the State will wish them the utmost success, both for their own sake and that of the community at large.

BULGARIA UNMASKED.

If the Powers who are withholding their assent to Bulgarian independence are really sincere in their opposition they cannot be exonerated from blame for the present situation, for if they have not inspired they have certainly not discouraged ambitions which have found their latest expression at Tirnovo.

Bulgaria has been the spoilt child of Europe for over thirty years. She has been chastised on occasions for her precocity, but she has usually got her way in the end. The only wonder is that Tirnovo has not followed Philippopolis sooner. The same Berlin Treaty, which is now held to be so sacred, was torn up then. European diplomacy protested, as it is doing now, but Bulgaria nevertheless got Rumelia.

So far as Turkey is concerned, it matters very little except from the point of view of honour and prestige, whether Bulgaria gets her independence or not, as her suzerainty for many years has been nominal. But to the student of European, and especially Balkan, history it is a question of the very first importance.

What is novel and of particular interest in the present situation is to find Russia apparently on the side of Turkey.

But what of Russia's desertion of her Balkan outpost of Panslavism, of her advance guard on the road to Constantinople? Has the gospel of Jacob Fallmerayer now no meaning, or is St. Petersburg afraid that with increased stature and strength her foster-child will become uncontrollable? Rumelia and, later, Stambouloff gave her cause for uneasiness, but the fraternising and vows at the Shipka celebrations appeared to have healed any breach there might have been in Panslav unity.

For purely Muscovite aims Bulgaria fettered would probably be more serviceable than Bulgaria free. Nominal though it has been, Turkey's suzerainty over Bulgaria has given Russia opportunities of intervention both at Sofia and Constantinople as "the protector of a subject race" which she would not otherwise have had, and which will be very considerably diminished, if not lost, if Bulgaria becomes an independent State. On the other hand, Bulgaria is essential to the cause of Panslavism, and Macedonia is still left to "protect." Between now and the assembling of the conference of the Powers the influence of all the Panslavist committees will probably be brought to bear on the St. Petersburg Government to recognise the independence of Bulgaria. It will test the triple entente. I am inclined to think that Panslavism will win, and that Russia will be found amongst the advocates of recognition.

Independence, however, will not be too high a price to pay if the present crisis opens the eyes of Europe to the true Bulgaria. For years she has been masquerading as a friend of freedom and a champion of the oppressed, when in reality her hands have been steeped in the blood of hundreds of innocent victims of her tyranny. Europe unfortunately has believed her when she said she was trying to free the "unhappy Macedonians" from the yoke of the Turk. In England there have been many who have applauded her efforts, and encouraged her to continue, unconscious of the iniquities they were condoning or the sufferings they were helping to inflict.

Macedonia curses the name of Bulgaria, and not without cause. There is scarcely a Christian family in the whole of the province which does not mourn the loss of a loved one slain by one or other of the Bulgarian bands which have ravaged the country since 1897. Bands of other nationalities have been guilty of unpardonable massacres, but the strife was begun by Bulgarians, organised, equipped, and financed from Sofia, and led by Bulgarian Army officers.

"The cradle of Christianity for the Slav races," according to a pamphlet of the Bulgarian revolutionary committees, "is Macedonia. Our future national unity, our very existence as a Balkan State, will be of no avail if we do not aim at this ideal. In Macedonia we ought to labour in time to come. Salonica ought to be the chief town of our country. Salonica ought to be the chief window that lights the edifice. Let us work then in Macedonia."

How they have "laboured," Sir Alfred Biliotti, a former British Consul-General, explained in a despatch to Downing-street.

"Proselytism and terrorism," he said, "are the means by which they seek to destroy utterly all tranquillity and to reduce the inhabitants to such complete misery as would force them to fall in with their revolutionary ideas. Little by little they 'remove' all who, faithful to the Patriarchate, refuse their allegiance, and in the Sanjak of Serres over a hundred Greeks, Vlachs, and Orthodox Bulgarians have fallen victims to their cruelty and vengeance."

That was in 1902. Up to the present nearly five hundred Greeks alone have been murdered.

Independence is not the final goal of Bulgarian ambitions. It is but another step in the movement towards that Greater Bulgaria—the Bulgaria of San Stefano—which has been at once the dream and the aim of every Bulgarian statesman since the Berlin Treaty.

Macedonia is essential to its realisation, and unless Bulgaria is checked Europe will wake up one day to find that it has become by proclamation a Bulgarian province. The time has arrived for a settlement, in which Bulgaria will have no share, of the

BY THE WAY

THE TREASURES OF HOLMHURST.

All the treasures collected by the late Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare are, we learn from the "British Weekly," to be sold. Since his death they have remained in his beautiful house at Holmhurst, Baldslow. In the grounds of Holmhurst there is a statue of Queen Anne, which is said to have been removed from the space in front of St. Paul's Cathedral to make room for Queen Victoria's. The mansion of Holmhurst has been sold to Sir John Kennedy, Bart., and its fine oak panelling and carved timber will remain with the house.

TOLSTOY BANNED AT LEAMINGTON.

Mr. Aylmer Maude, author of the recently published biography of Tolstoy, in an address on "Tolstoy's Life and Influence" at the last meeting of the New Era Sociological Society, mentioned that Tolstoy is banned at a certain Leamington library. Mr. Maude made some lively comments on the way in which well-known English men of letters persist in writing Tolstoy's name wrongly. This is the more remarkable as the autograph "Leo Tolstoy" is now quite common.

THE OTHER WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Winston Churchill, the author of "Richard Carvell" and other books, is a native of St. Louis, U. S. The name by which he is known is a "nom de plume." He was educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, hence his success as a writer with naval scenes. Like many other authors, he began with journalism, being for a time editor of the "Army and Navy Journal" of New York and other publications. Some three years ago he married a rich St. Louis lady, and has been able since then to devote himself entirely to authorship. For some time after his marriage he lived in St Louis, but later he bought a farm at Windsor, Vermont, on the upper reaches of the Connecticut River, and has there built a handsome residence.

R. L. S. AND HIS BOOK.

Mr. Will H. Low, in the current "Scribner's" relates an amusing experience that Robert Louis Stevenson had in buying one of his own books in Paris. Low and Stevenson entered Hetzel's together, and Stevenson elaborately described the book he desired. He was not quite sure of the title, or the author's name, except that it ended in "son"—"as so many of our English names do": But here the young man behind the counter rose to the fly in the most beautiful manner. The volume was brought at once and the shopman, turning to the preface (prepared by another hand than the author's for this edition), read how Mr. Gladstone, returning from the House of Commons late at night, had picked up the book and, despite his fatigue and the entreaties of his family that he should seek needed repose, had read persistently until the dawn of day and the end of the story. This amused Low more than it did the author; for to owe a part of his first popular success to the "G. O. M." was something of a trial to one who was not in sympathy with Gladstonian politics.

MORAL TENDENCIES.

Stevenson next inquired if the moral tendencies of the work were such that it could be put into the hands of youth without danger: and was fervently reassured upon this point: Here (says Mr Low) I thought that I might take a hand, and I remarked that from a particularly intimate friend, who was at the same time one of the most noted of the younger English writers. I had heard some very damaging statements concerning Stevenson's character. We had some difficulty in keeping our faces straight as the bookseller skilfully parried this thrust by saying that it was evidently hardly necessary to remind gentlemen of our literary tastes that many authors of notoriously loose lives had written works abounding in moral qualities; and consequently that though he did not doubt my report of Stevenson's character, he would guarantee that no trace of these regrettable defects would be found in the book. "That's something like a salesman!" said Stevenson as they bore away the volume.

"THE GREAT HALLER."

Berne has just unveiled with enthusiasm a memorial statue of Albrecht von Haller. "The Great Haller" was his contemporaries' name for him; and he, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Salomon Gessner were styled collectively "the three great Switzers." They were the three men who first inspired enthusiasm for mountain scenery, previously regarded as ugly, because it was barren and unlike a garden; and Haller was in the field before Rousseau. His "Essay on Poetry," published at Berne in 1732, anticipated the gospel of the "return to nature," afterwards preached in "La nouvelle Heloise," and also in Haller's own well-known poem on the Alps. Haller was one of the early vivisectionists, but of this he repented on his death-bed.

THE HEIRS OF FATHER IGNATIUS.

There is much speculation both in Anglican and Roman Catholic circles about the future fate of the romantic abbey which Father Ignatius re-founded among the Black Mountains of Breconshire. According to dispositions made some years ago, Father Ignatius bequeathed Llanthony to "the people of his prayers," Anglican monks. Some years back Viscount Halifax helped to create an Olivetan congregation of Anglo-Benedictines, and subsequently gave them for settlement a picturesque manor-house on his Yorkshire estates, since known as "Painsthrope Abbey." This community has recently acquired Caldy Island, opposite Tenby. It is to these "religious"—so long as two members of the Order exist to keep the "Rule" of St. Benedict—that Llanthony will now apparently pass. Failing them the property will revert unconditionally to the Roman Catholic Benedictines of Buckfast Abbey, in Devonshire, most of whom are said to be Burgundians.

THE FIRST LADY DOCTOR.

The decision just arrived at by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, to admit women to the examination for the degree of F.R.C.S.—the highest in medical science—reminds us of the fact that the first woman who ever took a doctor's degree—Miss Elizabeth Blackwell—is still alive at Hastings, and will celebrate her diamond jubilee of admission to the medical profession in a few months. Because she received her education in the United States and fought for the emancipation of her sex there, she has always been supposed to be an American. As a matter of fact, she was born in Bristol—in 1820—but when she was quite a child her family emigrated to America.

FIRST ON THE "MEDICAL REGISTER."

Miss Blackwell began life as a teacher, and although she had to help to maintain her family, she managed to obtain a medical education, and studied not only at home but in France and England. She fought at the doors of many American Universities for admission for years, but the medical faculties always refused to receive her. Finally, the professors of the University of Geneva, N. Y., left the matter to the students there, and they unanimously decided in her favour. In 1849 Miss Blackwell was given her degree, the first that was ever taken by a woman. Ten years later Miss Blackwell came to England, and had the satisfaction of being the first woman to have her name inscribed on the newly-formed "Medical Register," which was only founded in that year.

THE LADIES' CORNER

THE NEW TIGHT SLEEVE.

If you want your gown to look up-to-date, provide it with long, tight sleeves. Whether it be cloth or tweed, or serge, or voile, or canvas, it must have these long and closely-fitting sleeves. They are the principal feature of the autumn mode. It is curious to notice how even warm cloth gowns are made with tucked net or chiffon sleeves in order to secure the necessary tightness. Tailors manage them beautifully in tweed or serge, cutting them to the curve of the arm, the headland of the elbow, the turn of the wrist, so that there is closeness of fit without the discomfort of tightness.

NO RED HANDS!

One other reason against ultra-tightness of sleeve, in addition to the pain caused by pressure on the muscles, is that it makes the hands very red and swollen. Is any fashion worth this? In all ages of the world a white hand, smooth-skinned, blue-veined, soft, well-kept, has been admired. And what has it not cost women to achieve it, to retain it? Then why undo the whole white miracle by donning a too tight sleeve? It would be a thriftless, and insensate act.

THE COLOURED COLLAR.

Black coats and grey; brown coats and blue: all are to have coloured collars. A mole-grey tweed striped with brown (there is a perfect rage for stripes!) has a military scarlet collar, velvet, lined with satin to match. A black cloth, lined with green, has a bright emerald collar in peau de soie: and a dull lizard green coat has one in dull blue, almost covered with narrow lines of dark green braid. Again, a suit of London-smoke tweed has its sombreness relieved by a collar of thick gold embroidery. No one need be gloomily dressed this winter. If they cannot manage a bit of colour in the hat the waist-coat or the vest, they can fall back upon the collar. There is a lovely shade of bright old rose that is at its best in velvet, and this would go with any shade of the ever-popular grey. Another beautiful colour, well adapted to the same purpose, is Gobelin blue. It is not startlingly bright, like Nattier, but having plenty of grey in it, chums up with any other colour into whose company it is thrown, and is a thousand times more becoming than its brighter sisters. I have seen one of the new circular cloaks—another sartorial revival—made of darkest elephant-grey cloth with a collar in velvet of this blue, and lined with silk to match. It was a going away cloak for a pretty bride, her travelling costume being grey woollen colienne, with dark grey felt hat and shaded grey-blue feathers. In such circumstances the cloak very naturally looked its best. This circular shape is very comfortable for travelling. There is no trouble about getting the arms into and out of sleeves, and the garment is so ample that one can fold it well over when the weather is cold.

WHOSE CHILD IS IT?

Where Parents End and the State Begins.

"The present Session of Parliament will surely have its place in history for this, if for nothing else—that it has witnessed systematic efforts to deal with the two ends of life, the very young and the very old, the policy in both cases involving a departure from traditions by which the previous generation fixed the limits of State interference." So writes the "Westminster Gazette."

"Mr. Herbert Samuel, to whose disinterested zeal and unremitting efforts the safe passage of the Children's Bill is mainly due, has had at times to fight his way through the half-stifled objections of the old school. Why should you create new offences they kept saying; why not leave the question of overlaying to settle itself by the natural civilising processes which are assumed to be going on; why not leave the parents to settle with the boys who injure themselves by smoking cigarettes; why invade the family and weaken parental responsibility?

"The answer is that the idea has gradually got into the public mind that the child, if in one sense the possession of the parent, is also in another the ward of the State, and that the future of the State depends in an enormous degree upon its being reared and educated according to some minimum standard of decency and physical fitness. The principle, when admitted, leads far, and we have by no means exhausted it even in the present Bill.

"Since the public conscience was first awakened on the subject of child-labour in factories we have passed step by step to what the previous generation would have called the invasion of the home. The movement works by a logic of its own from its base, the school. The compulsorily educated child is brought under review, and gradually it is seen that if he is to be educated to any purpose he must be clean and fed and reach a certain standard of physical fitness.

"But that inevitably takes us from the school into the home, and the parents have to be brought in, willingly if possible, by compulsion if not, to see that these conditions are fulfilled. And then finally, when the parent fails, the State itself has to act, with much reluctance and many objections at first, but almost inevitably, according to the course it has marked out for itself.

"Simultaneously the problem is taken up from another side, for the check in the birth-rate calls attention to the great problem of infantile mortality. A simple comparison of the figures among the rich and the poor shows us that this enormous waste of human life is strictly preventable, and that if we are to maintain a healthy growth we must look less to the heedless multiplication of lives destined to perish than to the prevention of death and degeneracy in the first years of life.

"The one vivid fact that the cases of overlaying are twice as many on a Saturday night as on other nights in the week points the way to reasonable State action. No sentiment requires us to hold the mother guiltless who goes drunk to bed, and the wonder is not that the State should interfere, but that it should so long have refrained from interfering.

THE LAW AND PUBLIC OPINION.

"We do not share the belief that these provisions will weaken the sense of parental responsibility. The law, on the contrary, is setting a standard of public opinion which ought and, we believe, will strengthen the sense of parental responsibility. The good parent has nothing to fear, and the bad parent has noticed that the State holds him to his responsibilities. The principle to work upon is that the State expects him to do his duty by his children, but that, if he fails, it will do it for him, to his discredit unless he can prove that the circumstances are beyond his control.

"That is the solution of the children's feeding problem, which also has been dealt with by this Parliament. Let it be a fixed principle that in any case the child must be fed, but that, if the State has to do it in default of a negligent or worthless parent, it will make the utmost efforts to recover the cost from him and in other ways to bring his offence home to him, if it is not mere unavoidable poverty. Whatever happens, we cannot treat the child as merely a means of moralising the parent, and say that he shall go starving, and suffer neglect and cruelty, lest the parent's character should be injured. That process defeats itself, for the neglected child becomes in time the neglectful parent, and we pass from generation to generation of bad homes in which the traditions of parenthood can never be learnt.

"The Children's Bill, then, we count a great advance, but we have a long road to travel in this country before we are abreast of some of our European neighbours in this matter. A large part of the unemployed question is the question of the neglected and untaught child. Our education stops abruptly at the ages of thirteen or fourteen, and a stream of half-taught children issues yearly into the world to earn boys' wages for the next five years, and after that to pass into the ranks of unskilled labour.

"The Scottish Education Bill now before Parliament contains a clause, enabling Local Authorities to apply this compulsion, and we hope Scotland will do itself the honour of setting this precedent for the whole country. But while this gap remains we cannot flatter ourselves that this country is really in the van of the modern educational movement."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Mr. Gribble in his book on Rousseau is inclined to suspect "a superstructure of hallucination" in the story of the stolen ribbon incident of the thinker's youth. The reasons do not seem quite convincing, but the story is a singular antry in the "Confessions" and opens up a question which would be well worth handling at length—the question of the variety of motives which impel writers of the "intimiste" school to tell their inmost secret to the public. In the case of some the motive is reasonably apparent. What urges writers who have gone through a long and agonising spiritual experience to unbosom themselves is, in addition to a dedactio purpose, the same subtle craving for sympathy which causes the lyric poet to hold up to the world the pageant of his bleeding heart. All who have greatly suffered know the cry, "Videte si est dolor sicut dolor meus." But there are others who narrate incidents that are either discreditable to themselves or show them in a ludicrous light. Boswell, Macaulay says, tells "everything which another man would have hidden, everything the publication of which would have made another man hang himself." One wonders why such writers do so. And the reason in some cases must be irresistible compulsion. If they have ass's ears they must needs tell it, if only to the reeds. Pepys wrote his Diary in cypher in order that it might be illegible to others; when he came to a "roguish" part he is said to have confused the cypher at the risk of being illegible to himself, as if it were more important that he should write it than that he should be able to read it when it was written. Another motive is a sense of humour. There are men in literature, as in life, who, in virtue of a certain power of detachment, can laugh as heartily at idiotic things said or done by themselves as if they had been said or done by others. Theirs is the anecdote which usually ends with some such ejaculation as "Wasn't I a fool! You require to be a fool to know what a fool a fool really is," In the case of others it is a desire to be reassured. An absurd memory when they are alone worries them wretchedly, but they find relief in telling the story in a circle whose laughter, they know, will be not at, but with, them. None of those motives, however, covers the case of Rousseau in the ribbon incident. The circumstances were that he had stolen a ribbon which had caught his fancy, and when taxed with the theft had accused the kitchen-maid, who accordingly lost her place for it. It is just such a thing as a boy to serve a moment's purpose might do without noticing the shame and meanness of it, but the shame and meanness of which would, when the purpose was served, become terribly vivid. And Rousseau agonises over the memory. He tells the story as if taking savage vengeance upon himself. One suspects the spirit in him of the flagellant who thinks the more he lashes himself the more he is expiating his sin, so that what one seems to have in this passage is Jean-Jacques, shirted in white, standing at the church door doing full penance in the sight of all men.

THE ODD VOLUME.

Many readers of "The Odd Volume," after reperusing the familiar poems of Meredith and Austin Dobson (for, alas! Mr. Dobson has not elected to give us beforehand a sample of the poetic element in his forthcoming "De Libris"), will make a beeline for an article on "The Fascination of Books." Here Mr. Joseph Shaylor deals not so much with the fascination of the contents of books as of rare copies and choice editions. In other words, he handles his subject from the point of view of the collector rather than from that of the reader. Some of his anecdotes are amusing. He recalls the story of a friar who took to bookselling, and confessed to having murdered customers who had bought precious volumes from him in order to get them back, and to having, oftener than once, set a rival's house on fire in order, in the confusion, to have an opportunity of playing the game of snapdragon with his rare books. A bibliomaniac who had bought a unique volume at a fabulous price was asked if he intended to reprint it. "Heaven forbid," he answered. "If I were to, the book would be no longer scarce, and would therefore be valueless. Besides," he added, "I doubt if the volume is worth reprinting." The possessor of a volume until then unique heard of a copy having turned up in Paris. Having acquired it at something like £1,000, he quietly dropped it into the fire, that his copy might remain unique still. The level of information of the article is sufficiently high for one to read with surprise this ejaculation: "Think of the destruction by Omar of manuscripts consumed in the four thousand fires which heated the baths at Alexandria." One had thought that, of the hundred and one historic events which never happened, the destruction of the Alexandrian Library by Caliph Omar was the best known. The truth about the library is perfectly familiar. Long before the Christian era it had grown so large that it had to be bestowed in two different buildings. One of those, during Cæsar's occupation, caught fire accidentally, and as books in those days were not as heavy and incombustible as bricks but were made of the light and reedy papyrus, the inevitable happened—the whole collection went in a blaze. The other portion stored in the Temple of Serapis perished by fire also, but not accidentally. An Imperial order having gone forth for the suppression of Pagan temples, the Bishop Theophilus, in his zeal, not only desecrated the Temple but destroyed the books. The whole library had therefore perished two centuries before the Arabs took the town. Moreover, when the Arabs did come Omar was not with them, and could therefore have had no share in whatever destruction of books may have taken place.

THE DIFFERENCE.

M. Lemaitre once said that although he had never been to England he knew perfectly well what England was like. It resembled France less even than China, because in China people did things only in a different way from people in France, whereas in England they did them in an exactly opposite way. The extreme difference between the two national temperaments has struck M. Paul Flat also. "Is it not enough," he asks, "to have crossed the Channel only once to realise the immense abyss that separates us from our neighbours?" The difference is reflected in the drama, and he examines Mr. Pinero's "His House in Order" so that he might signalise the especially British elements. Some which he notes are merely personal to the dramatist and are flaws in Mr. Pinero's art, but his remark on caricature is interesting. He detects caricature in the presuppositions of the situation in which Nina finds herself, and he detects it in the characters of her relations-in-law. If for is it present in this play alone; it is in all English stage humour. There is an instinct of caricature everywhere, and it sticks in a Frenchman's gizzard. He cannot admit it without giving up his deepest principles, and it is one of the things that will prevent the ultimate naturalisation of English drama in France. M. Flat may not be justified in generalising from the single case, but if he is it is a curious thought—and it must apply to literature as well as the drama—that a character which seems reasonably actual on one side the Channel may seem forced and out of drawing on the other.

The "Libre Parole" states that its editor has been summoned to appear before the Correctional Tribunal by Major Dreyfus, who claims £400 damages from the journal.

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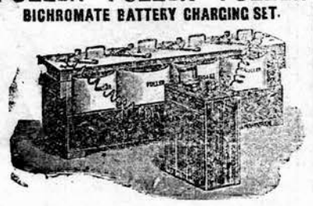

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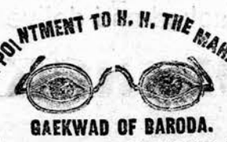

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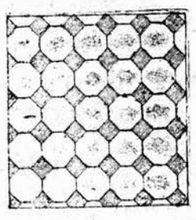

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LONDON, Nov. 9.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

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	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 7/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	96	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1-2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 9/16		1-8
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 15-16		3-16
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 15-16		3/16
do. in New York ...	49 5-8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·9 1-2		1-2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 1-4		1-4
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 1-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/4	un	chgd

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GINNERS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9,

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton Ginned from the present season's Crop up to 1st instant as 8,200,000 commercial bales.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Fair demand
Futures	...Steady
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports	...33,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	4·98—05 ,,
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...8 1/8+1-16

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·75	4·74	4·73	4·73	4·73 +04

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	Jy.-Aug.
4·74 +05	4·74 +04	4·74 +04	4·73 +03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	73,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	62,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	
Do to Continent	23,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—9·35+05.

Futures—Month of Dec.	9·09+08	Advanced on commission house buying & tended to decline later on partially under realizing.
Do. do. March	8·91+07	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 15-16—unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·84+10
Do. do. March 8·85+11
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,790,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 49½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ + 3/8

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 2 1-2 value.

Arrivals :—
"St. Michael"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [10TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
4 Bundles Silver.	Rs. 4,375	Karachi	D Khimjee
1 Case Sovs	10,215		
Gold Coins ...	6,843	Aden	C Khooshal
Rupees	495		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	6,930		
Gold Coins ...	584	Jeddah	S A Bassam
10 Packages Sovs	31,710		
Gold Coins ...	9,031	do	Sundry Importers
Rupees	809		
5 Boxes Rupees...	28,000	Aden	*
1 Case Sovs	18,000		
Rupees	2,060	do	A & J Laljee

* Asst. Acct.-Genl.-in-charge Reserve Treasury.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent, ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th July.

Money :—

The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 8 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T. and demand Bank bills and most Banks would buy Credits for quite near delivery at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Bills, however, are still very scarce and little has been done to-day. There is only a trifling enquiry for remittance for ready, but T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16d. has been given for delivery after the 15th December. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	128 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	168 3-4

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 94 9-16 ready and 94 7-16 for the settlement and closes unchanged.

Very little business is reported the dealers for the present being engaged in the Bullion market. Calcutta quotations are steady at 94 11-16 ready and 94 5-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·9
1st Settlement	,, 94·7

Bullion :—

On Monday the price of bar silver in London closed 3-16 down at 22 15-16 for ready and delivery in two months. New York was 3-8 lower at 58 5-8. Locally the firmness that set in yesterday afternoon has continued. The market opened to-day at 58 9-16 ex-duty for ready bars and has improved to 58 15-16. Forward rates are also firmer and closed as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

In sympathy with the steadier feeling in the Home markets prices here opened about Re. 1 higher all round, but the enquiry for New Crop is still small, and exporters continue to hold back. Little business has been done to-day. Prices close as under.

For ready cotton there was rather more enquiry and sales are reported to have reached 4,000 bales. New Bengals are in demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234-5	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach	228 1-4	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	198	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197-8	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	,,
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	139 1 2	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	6,000 Bales
Total Imports	42,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·73	4·72	4·72	4·72
—02		—01	

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·72	4·73	4·73	4·73	4·72
—01				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate business doing at the following rates :—

Ready... ...	Rs.	8 3 0	B. T.
May..... ...	,,	7 15 3	R. T.

Rapeseed —

The market is steady to firm and we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 8 0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	,,	9 6 0	
Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May ...	,,	8 2 0	R.T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

Bold White 85 p. c.... ...	Rs.	45 8 0	
Mimbara	,,	46 0 0	
White Havre	,,	47 0 0	
Black Kutni	,,	42 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready Rs. 9 11 0 B. T. Apr.-May Rs. 9 11 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 8 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 23 0 0 Quiet but steady

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 6 14 0 to Rs. 6 15 0 B.T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 8 0 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ... ,, 5 14 0
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay		1,470
India		67
Indian Specie Bank		51 1-2
Mills :—		
David		441 1-4
Empress		370
Kohinoor		827 1-2
Manookji Petit		3,345
Presses :—		
New Mofussil		685
Miscellaneous :—		
Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...		309
Badham Pile & Co		180
Bombay Burmah		10,100
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary		350
Telephone & Co		33
Treacher & Co		600
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej		530
Amritsar-Patti		120
Tapti-Valley		415

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,153	bales.
Wheat	12,234	cwts.
Linseed	1,309	,,
Rapeseed	1,051	,,
Gingellyseed	14,304	,,
Poppyseed	339	,,
Groundnuts	595	,,
Castorseed	12,953	,,
Rice	251	,,
Myrabollams	358	,,
Cottonseed...	1,910	,,
Mowraseed...	1,233	,,
Gram	1,961	,,
Jowar	1,119	,,
Maize	441	,,

INDIAN GOLD MINES RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 10.

The following is the result of the crushings of the Hutti Nizam's Gold Mines in October;—952 ozs. of gold were obtained from 3,000 tons of quartz crushed; 251 ozs. from 2,100 tons tailings cyanided, making a total yield of 1,203 ozs. compared 1,147 ozs. in September and 1,194 ozs. in August.

The result of cyaniding at the Topuldodi (Nizam's) Gold Mines in October was 274 ozs. gold obtained from 1,800 tons tailings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,470
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	67
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 ,,	1,520
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 14 ,,	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53⅓
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16⅔
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,760
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,115
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
David	250	250	20	441½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	370
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	155
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	182½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	827½
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,315
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 725
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,000
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	560
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd1,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	20	290
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd1,390
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,330
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	532½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	xd 415
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 105

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Brosch City	200	200	14	172½
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	133⅓
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	255
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	685
New Berar	500	500	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾ c-o	12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	130
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	62½	675	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	134
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	23
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	506	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	350
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	225
Delhi Flour	100	100	yr. 50	xd.400
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	135
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr.p.c.17	12½
John Roberts and Co	100	100	1½	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurmchee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	ll.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	53
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	22
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	{ O. 75	& 15	...	{ dis. 12
	{ D. 30	30	...	
	{ P. 150	30	...	52
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	800

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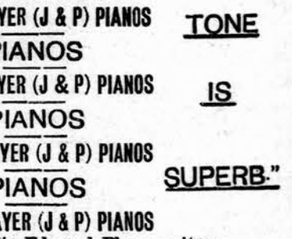

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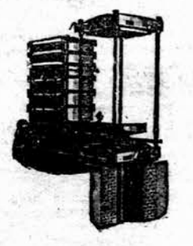

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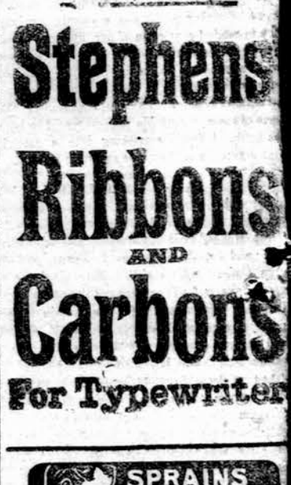

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...HE RAILWAY COLLISION AT GULBARGA.

...mber 7.—The three accused, viz, Veera... Chetty, Assistant Station master, at Gulbarga, ...ionary Signaller B. Krishna Iyengar, and ... J. C. Thompson, have been found guilty of ...caused the collision between No. 172 up ...train and No. 173 down goods train on the ...igust.

...F. C. Crawford, Superintendent, his Highness ...am's Railway Police, appeared for the prose... Mr. I. S. Naidu, Barrister-at-Law and Mr. ...a Iyengar, pleader, for the Assistant Station, ... Mr. W. A. N. Battenberg, Barrister-at-Law, ...rd Thompson; and Mr. Aramutha Iyengar, ..., for the Signaller, who was fined Rs. 50.

...swamy Chetty was found guilty under ...101 of the Indian Railway Act, and in pass... ...gment the Judge, after reviewing the evidence,

...the above, which are the main points show... ...accused did not attend to his duties, there ...ossible evasion though accused's pleader, in a ...ng address for the defence, begged the whole ...n and attempted to place all the blame upon ...tion master at Sevalji; the authorities for not ...ing accused that P. W. 2 was and tried to ...hat there was collision between Sevalji and ...pur station after the accident; that owing to ...l being a Madras Chetty and the rest of his ...Kaharattas, a conspiracy was made up between ...to saddle the accused with the blame. For ...se there is not a little of evidence and ...ver, the theory is destroyed by the ... of documentary evidence. What really ...to have happened is that Sevalji station ...naware of the running of the train 172 up, ...at the signals for clearing the lines and block... ...for 173 down, given by Sevalji to Gulbarga ...misinterpreted at Gulbarga, owing to the ac... allowing an inexperienced Probationer Sig... to have access to the block instrument. ...cused was charged with being absent from his ...also, but the evidence on this point is only ...of P. W. 2 and in the circumstances, though I ...nclined to believe it, it is not sufficient to ...y my finding on the point and the accused ...es the benefit of the doubt on that doubt.

...e prosecution asked for an exemplary punish... ...on accused in the event of a conviction. The ...nce, oral as well as documentary, shows ac... ...was grossly negligent and, without any doubt, ...oyed General Rules 186, 244, Subsidiary Rule ...and the Rule 8 of the Block Rules Preece's ...m.

...regards his sentence it may have been urged ...Stationmasters have so many other duties ...It is difficult for them to be really responsible ...very item and that matters are often entrusted ...bordinates in consequence, and that therefore ...ed should be leniently dealt with. In the ...nt case the trains were running at an hour of ...night when there could have been no other ...ble duty for the Station master than to ensure ...bsolute safety of them, and as I cannot for a ...ent accept the defence theory that accused ...idered P.W. 2 a certificated Signaller I cannot ...ome to the conclusion that there is absolutely ...ause in this case. Two lives were lost and it ...palling to contemplate what the loss might ...been had the trains been fast passenger trains ...ad of goods trains. As it is, the case has show ...hat extent negligence can go in spite of the ...ts made by the Railway authorities to make ...rance doubly sure, I must in this case agree ...the prosecution that an exemplary punishment ...ecessary.

...ccordingly, I sentence the accused to undergo ...ous imprisonment for 18 (eighteen) months.

...DGMENT IN GUARD THOMPSON'S CASE.

...this case the Guard of train No. 172 up ...ged, under Section 101 of the Railway Act, ...disobedience of General Rule 92 and Preece's ...lute Block System Rule No. 15. The former ...refers to the departure of the train under certain ...mstances and the latter lays down the responsi... ...es of the various officials for the safety of the ... In Rule 15 it is required that the Guard of ...n should see the instrument shows all clear, ...the Stationmaster gives the "Obstruction ...er" signal in his presence, that the signal is ...ed to by the forward station correctly, and to ...that he has done this he must sign in a ...nn in the Train Register provided for the ...ose. He then receives his "line clear ..." and can proceed. General Rule 92 therefore ...nds on the signalling being carried out ...ectly. The Train Register is signed by the ...ed, and the entries regarding his train there... ...ppear correct up to his signature with the excep... ...of a correction in one of the items. P. W. 2 is ...Stationmaster and co-responsible with the ac... ...d for the correct signalling being carried out and ...W. 3 is the Probationary Signaller who was in ... office at the time and worked the instruments to ...ck or clear the line. The accused denies that he ...w P. W. 3 to be a Probationary Signaller, and ...s may be accepted as the witness had only been ...Gulbarga three days and was a new hand.

...There are serious discrepancies in the prosecution ...nesses who could depose to the operation of ...cking the line to Sevalji and, as each is trying to ...e his own skin, their evidence is not very reliable ... this much does appear that the Guard, accused, ...ne into the Gulbarga office, when his train ...ived and, whether, he remained and saw the ...ole process gone through for blocking the line to ...valji or went outside on other work while the ...ocess was being carried out (if it ever was, which ...doubtful) is not clear, but I am convinced of this ...uch that the process was not gone through pro... ...rly and that being so the line could not have been ...operly blocked, for if so, no accident could have ...ppened, as it would at once have been discovered ...at there was another train in the section and 172 ...would have had to wait at Gulbarga for it to ...ss. The mere fact of the accident shows that ...ere was a flaw somewhere in the signalling, and ...e other connected case shows that this ...w was at Gulbarga and not at Sevalji as alleged ...Accused's counsel. It makes no difference whe... ...r the line was not blocked at all, or was blocked ...some casual and irregular way, or that the Guard ...s not in the station office at the time, in each of ...se cases the Guard shares with the Stationmaster ...responsibility for the safety of his train, and he ...led to discharge that responsibility, a failure which ...s only possible by a disregard or disobedience of ...rule quoted in the charge.

...Accused's counsel, as the defence did in the con... ...ted cases, attempted to beg the real question and ...t the blame on Sevalji station, that others were ...rested and though not accused—accused parties ...re to exculpate themselves and are doing so at the ...pense of the accused, in fact the evidence of the ...secution witnesses as a whole is extremely doubt... ... I see absolutely no reason for all this. It is ...supported in the least by the internal evidence, ...d cross-examination entirely failed to shake the ...secution evidence. A great effort is made to ...redit the evidence of P. W. 4, the Guard of train ...down, though what object on earth he should ...ve in deliberately damaging the accused by false ...idence is not shown. His train ran through Seval... ...tion without stopping and any mistakes at ...at station would be the fault solely of the Station... ...ster alone, his driver took up the "line clear ticket," and this, which was found, after the accident, on him is all in order.

The accused produces no evidence, and the evidence of P. W. 2 and 3 which might be expected to support him, as they were part of the staff of the station in fault, does not corroborate him. The conversation overheard by P. W. 5 and 6 is characterised by the defence as having been made for the purpose of saving their skins, though how is not shown.

To support the defence which is all theory, and that theory all against the believeable evidence, I should have to take accused's word alone and on the evidence I cannot do this. What probably happened is that the accused who year in and year out obtains "line clear" from station after station, was careless and trusted to the Stationmaster to give the signals correctly and took his "line clear ticket" when handed to him as he, and probably many other guards had done before now, but without the deplorable consequence which ensued on his lapse in the present case. It is just this very carelessness that the rules are framed to obviate and disregard of them in the present case is the only factor which made the accident a possibility.

Accordingly, I find the accused guilty, under Section 101 of the Railway Act, of disobeying General Rule 92 and Preece's Absolute Block System Rule No. 15, whereby he contributed to endangering the lives of the train staffs of train 172 up and 173 down.

Finding the accused guilty I sentence him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

MADURA.

MADURA, 5TH Nov.—The Madura Urban Co-operative Society and Stores has completed the second year of its existence and the Report of the Government Auditor for the past year has been issued. During the year the number of shares which it is permissible for a member to take has been raised from 5 to 10, and the maximum amount of the loan grantable has been correspondingly increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500, all loans being granted on the suretyship system and for six months. The number of members increased by 106, and the shares taken up by 281. The number of shares held on the last day of the year was 867, and the reserve liability created thereby, at Rs. 50 per share, amounted to Rs. 43,350. The Society derives all its working capital from borrowings, mostly by way of deposits. That the bulk of the loans taken by the Society bear interest at 5 per cent. testifies to the confidence in which the Society is held by the public. The number of loans granted was 257, of which more than 60 per cent. were for sums not exceeding Rs. 50 and 80 per cent. for sums not exceeding Rs. 100. This shows how very advantageous the existence of the Society is to the classes of small borrowers, and these especially have to pay heavy rates of interest to the professional money lender. The total amount advanced by way of loans was Rs. 22,670, and the members borrowed mostly to meet family expenses. Occasionally they also took loans for meeting cultivation expenses, purchasing cattle, buying or making repairs to houses, discharging prior debts, trade and marriage and other ceremonies. Only one loan was overdue on the last day of the year and the sum due has since been recovered. The Society charges interest at 8 3-4 per cent. on its loans to members and at 6 1-4 per cent. on loans to other Co-operative Societies.

The business of the stores branch has expanded considerably during the year. The sales amounted to Rs 31,971-3-3. The net profits during the year was Rs. 1,241-12-10 made up of two sums of Rs. 664-14-7 and Rs. 576-14-3, from the stores and the credit branches respectively. The entire profit of the latter branch is carried to the Reserve Fund, while that of the latter is distributed among the members in proportion to the value of their purchases and the employees as bonus.

SECUNDERABAD.

Secunderabad, 4th November.—Major F. Kiddle, R.A.M.C, has been transferred from Secunderabad to the Station Hospital at Wellington.

The 150th anniversary of the formation of the 61st (P. W. O.) Pioneers has been fixed for the 23rd instant and will last until the 26th, both days inclusive. An excellent *brochure* has been drawn up of the history of the Regiment together with a complete account of its achievements in action. A very comprehensive programme has been arranged.

Among recent arrivals may be mentioned Captain and Mrs. Hampden, the former as Adjutant of the Volunteers; Mr. and Mrs. Hume, who have arrived at Chilkulgudium from Colombo, where they have been spending their honeymoon; Colonel and Mrs. Stanton from leave; and Major and Mrs. England and family from Wellington. Colonel London, Inspector-General of Gymnasia, has arrived at Secunderabad and is the guest of General and Mrs. Campbell.

Nawab Faridun Jung gave another pleasant reunion at his villa at Saifabad, were he has so long dispensed hospitality. H. E. Sir Kishen Pershad, K.C.I.E., was present, and among the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Casson Walker, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Seaton and Miss Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. K. Burnett, Mr. Duxbury, Rev. S. H. and Mrs. Johnston and Mr. and Mrs. Perram. Tennis and badminton were played and the Bridge tables were occupied all the evening.

The Headquarters, Band and Colours of the 2nd Cheshires arrived in Secunderabad from Madras at 6 this morning, and were played to their barracks by the Band of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers. The second party from Bellary arrived later in the day. The following Officers came in with the Regiment:—Major H. F. Q. Kellie, officiating in Command; Majors D. B. Thomas, A. de C. Scott and A. B. Stone; Captains C. G. Porcher, C. G. E. Hughes, H. G. Turner, L. H. Forster and E. Morton; Lieutenants F. R. Savage, R. Mallinson, E. C. Maxwell, H. O. C. Thorp, G. G. Smyth, H. J. Huxford and F. D. Frost; Second Lieutenants F. J. O. H. Wright, F. J. H. Pring, L. G. Barbrook, P. Conder, H. V. G. M. Freeman, D. G. Gunn; Captain and Adjutant H. S. Adair, and Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant M. Foley.

Another very pleasant "At Home" in connection with the University Association was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Seaton, M.A., Principal of the Nizam College, at Saifabad, and a large number of members was present. The Association was founded in January at the instance of Colonel G. H. D. Gimlette, C. I. E., I.M.S., and now numbers on its rolls nearly all the Graduates, European and Indian, of the British Universities, in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., is the President and the Committee includes the Nawabs Khedive Jung Bahadur, Nizamut Jung Bahadur, Mr. E.A. Seaton, Dr. E. H. Hunt, Mr. Mahomed Karamattullah Khan, and Mr. K. Burnett, the Honorary Secretary. The Committee has recently published a booklet with the names of the members, their University and present address, and the pamphlet is prefaced with the original letter written by Colonel Gimlette asking University men to join the Association.

MHOW RIFLE MEETING.

November 3.—The matches brought to a conclusion to day were: Match 11, the Commanding Officer's Stakes, part of which was fired off last Saturday; Match 7, a championship match at 600 yards; Match 13, the Young Soldiers' Aggregate, the totals of matches 1, 6 and 7. Major General Park, C. B., and the Nawab of Jaora presented the prizes for this match in the British and Indian Army Classes, respectively. In Match 11, Lance-Naik Gajan Khan, of the 108th Infantry, made a highest possible score of 35 in Phase A, and easily carried off the aggregate prize for Phases A. and B., his score of 35 in the first part of the match being higher than any total scores of Parts A and B. Scores of winners are given below:—

Match 11, the Commanding Officer's Stakes,—British Army.—Phase A: Rifleman Jenkinson, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, 25; twelve scores of 20. Phase B: Private Goodrum, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 10, Private Short, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, and Private Swann, the King's Regiment, 9; Phase C (aggregate of A and B): Rifleman Jenkinson. 2nd King's Royal Rifles, 31; Private Swann, the King's Regiment, 29; Lieutenant Chamier, 33rd Punjabis, 28.

Indian Army.—Phase A: Lance-Naik Gajan Khan, 108th Infantry, 35; Sepoy Narain Singh, 33rd Punjabis, 25. Phase B: Jemadar, Ahmed Din, 101st Grenadiers, and Colour Havildar Pahlwan Khan, 74th Punjabis, 10. Phase C: Lance-Naik Gajan Khan, 108 Infantry, 39; Colour Havildar Pahlwan Khan, 74th Punjabis, 30.

Championship Match No. 7, 600 yards.—Class A, Officers.—1, Major Waller, 42nd Deoli Regiment, 31; 2, Lieutenant and Quartermaster Ball, 1st King's Regiment, 30; 3 Lieutenant Sutton, 42nd Deoli, Regiment 29.

Class C, British Soldiers.—1, Private Wilkinson, 1st King's Regiment, 33; 2, Private George, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, 30; 3, Sergeant Walton, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, 30.

Class E, Native Regular Army.—Naik Harchand Singh, 87th Punjabis, 33; Sepoy Mabarak Shah, 24th Punjabis, 33.

Class F, Imperial Service Troops.—1, Jamadar Abdul Aziz Khan, Bhopal Lancers, 32; 2, Adjutant Ahmed Ali, Bhopal Lancers, 30.

Match 13, the Young Soldiers' Aggregate. (The aggregate of matches 1 and 6 and 7).—British Army.—1, Private Wilkinson, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, 93; 2, Lance-Corporal White, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, 82; 3, Lance-Corporal Aldiss, Inniskilling Dragoons, 80.

Indian Army.—1, Drummer Mascarenhas, 102nd Grenadiers, 89; 2, Naik Zorawar Singh, 42nd Deoli Regiment, 86; 3, Sepoy Shiam Lal Sukul, 1st Brahmans, 85.

4th November.

The morning shooting included a match for the officers' championship cup presented by the 27th Light Cavalry—open to teams of three officers, one of which in Indian Army Regiments may be a native officer. The 27th won their cup with a score of 271. At 200 yards the 74th Punjabi's were four points ahead, but the 27th by a good shoot at 500 yards secured a lead of six points, and with a score of 85 against the Punjabis 86 at 600 yards they gained the match by five points. The third team, the 33rd Punjabis failed at 600 yards. The third of the championship matches, Match No. 8 at 800 yards, was concluded before the first gun was fired at 1-15 p.m. The afternoon matches were 22 (concluded), 28 and 31. Match No. 28 was a team match at falling plates and a third class target (prizes presented by the 1st Wiltshire Regiment for the British Army, and by the 122nd Rajputana Infantry for the Native Army). The 122nd had hard luck in not winning their cup, having penalties deducted for shots after the whistle was blown to "cease fire." Otherwise they would have tied with the 102nd Grenadiers who won the cup. In Match 28 for the British Army the two teams of the King's Regiment won the first two prizes, both teams making higher scores than any of the regiments of the Indian Army. Match 31 was an unlimited entry match got up to occupy vacant range space. Scores of principal winners are appended:—

Match 25, the Officers' Championship Cup.—1, 27th Light Cavalry (Lieutenant-Colonel Thring, Lieutenant Wise and Jemadar Shaikh Mino Din), 271 points; 2. 74th Punjabis (Captain Cowan, Lieutenant Bagnall and Sub-Major Pursottam), 266 points; 3. 33rd Punjabis (Lieutenant Chamier. Lieutenant Wells, and Subadar Buland Khan), 261 points.

Championship Match No. 8, 800yards.—Class A, Officers.—1, Lieutenant Chamier, 33rd Punjabis, 34; 2, Lieutenant Wells, 33rd Punjabis, 34; 3, Lieutenant Bagnall, 74th Punjabis, 32.

Class C, British Soldiers.—1, Private Davies, the King's Regiment, 33; 2, Corporal Townsend, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 32; 3, Lance-Corporal Sanders, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 32.

Class, E, Native Regular Army.—1, Jamadar Buland Khan, 33rd Punjabis, 34; 2, Jemadar Shiu Lal, 6th Jats, 34.

Class F, Imperial Service Troops.—1, Kote Duffadar Jiwabhai, Bhopal Lancers, 34; 2, Resildar Bhawan Singh, Holkar's Escort, 31.

Match No. 22, 800 yards (sighting)—British Army.—1, Lieutenant Chamier, 33rd Punjabis, 24; 2. Lieutenant Vince, 1st. King's Regiment, and Private Middlewick, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, 22,

Indian Army.—1, Colour Havildar Khashaba Gaikwa, 108th Infantry, 25; three tie scores of 24.

Match 28.—Defence Practice, Indian Army.—1, The 102nd Grenadiers, 5; 2, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, 4; 3, 122nd Rajputana Regiment, 3.

Match 28.—British Army—1, The King's Regiment "A" team, 17; 2, The King's Regiment, "B" team, 11. The third place to be shot off.

Match 31—Unlimited Entry. British Army.—1, Private George, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, 33; 2, Corporal Wagstaff, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 31; 3, Sergeant-Major Caddy, 1st King's Regiment, 31.

Native Army—1, Subadar Shah Zamin, 24th Punjabis, 34; 2. Subadar Bhewa Sarafdar, 108th Infantry, 33; 3, Jemadar Adalat Khan, 56th Rifles, 33; 4, Jamadar Buland Khan, 33rd Punjabis, 33.

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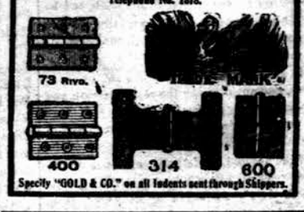

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